



Daily Report

China

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NOTICE: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Qian Qichen Criticizes U.S., UK, Taipei

OW1606151695 Beijing XINHUA in English
1448 GMT 16 Jun 95

["Qian Qichen on International Situation and China's Diplomacy" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has criticized in an article the U.S. for allowing Li Teng-Hui to visit U.S. Recently and Britain for its violation of Sino-British joint declaration.

The article was carried in the magazine "Seeking Truth" [QUISHI], which was published today. The biweekly magazine is the theoretical publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

The 6,000-word article, titled, "China has unswervingly followed an Independent foreign Policy of Peace", consists of three parts: On the International Situation, On China's Diplomatic Work and On Promoting China's Unification.

The article said that the international situation witnessed great changes in the late 1980s and early 1990s, with the end of the confrontation of the two superpowers and the two military blocs. This marked the termination of the time in which the trend of the international situation was decided by the confrontation between the superpowers or power groups and the Cold War.

The climax of the turbulence caused by the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the rapid changes in Eastern Europe has already passed. The big powers are adjusting their strategies and the world has entered a period featuring deep and complicated changes.

There appears a tendency of detente in international situation. However, hegemonism and power politics still exist, and factors of instability and uncertainty in the international situation are increasing.

Some hidden contradictions have now come to the surface due to the changes in the situation; turmoil or even war caused by conflicts over territory, contradictions between races, nations and religions rise one after another in some regions; the imbalanced economic development of different countries has led to new tension in international economic relations; the people in the Western countries, dissatisfied with their governments, are calling louder for reform now the Cold War is over, and the political situation in some countries in flux.

Following the end of the Cold War, the United States has failed to realize its strategy of controlling the globe unilaterally. Instead, the conflicts between the

U.S., Europe and Japan are becoming sharp with the disappearance of their common enemy, and the world is moving in the direction of multi-polarization.

The U.S. has to change some of its measures, for it does not have enough strength to "lead" the world. It is now adopting a foreign policy of participating and expanding, focusing more on its own economic benefits and becoming more prudent about military interference.

With the end of the Cold War the Asia-Pacific region, especially the East Asian countries (not counting Japan), is enjoying a stable political situation and a fast economic growth. The region has an increasing influence in international affairs with its increasing economic strength.

China has made remarkable achievements in increasing its comprehensive national strength and improving its people's livelihood since the country introduced the reform and opening-up policy 16 years ago. More and more people realize that a stable and prosperous China is an important factor in promoting regional and world peace, stability and development.

Developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are calling for the establishment of a peaceful, stable, fair and just world political and economic order.

The development of the world multi-polarization tendency has brought an end to the era in which one or two superpowers tended to dominate the world. This is major historical progress.

Another major change in the international situation is that all nations have shifted their focus of strategy to economic development. Economic factors have become the basic starting point of formulating foreign policies.

In the current world economy, the U.S., Japan and the European Union are the three major rivals, while East Asia has turned out to be the fourth power advancing the world economy. Some other regional or sub-regional economic organizations have been or will be set up. This reflects the fact that peoples around the world hope to strengthen economic co-operation following the end of the Cold War and means the start of tough competition between the economic groups.

The return of Hong Kong and Macao marks the end of British and Portuguese colonization in these two regions, and signifies that China's national humiliation lasting one and a half centuries since the Opium War in 1840 has been washed away. It is also an important step toward implementing the concept of "one country, two systems" put forward by Deng Xiaoping and finally realizing the goal of reunifying the country, so it is a significant event to the Chinese nation.

China and Portugal have had smooth co-operation on the issue of Macao. On the Hong Kong issue, at the initial stage of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the co-operation between the two countries was smooth. However, in recent years, as the world situation has changed, the British government has gone openly against the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other relevant agreements, and insisted on carrying out the so-called "political reform program", creating quite a few difficulties for the smooth transition of Hong Kong and the transfer of its power. We are firmly opposed to such actions and have conducted tit-for-tat struggles. Since last year Britain has frequently expressed its intention to improve its relations with China and co-operate with China on the Hong Kong issue. We welcome this attitude and hope the British side will turn words into action as soon as possible.

At present, preparatory work for the return of Hong Kong in 1997 is well under way. The Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be formally set up in January next year. After 1997 Hong Kong will not only have closer ties with the mainland, it will also retain its status as an important international financial, trade, shipping, information and tourism center for a long time to come.

This year is the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, which "ceded" Taiwan island to Japan. We can never forget that humiliating period of our history. Fifty years ago the Japanese surrendered, ending their colonial rule of Taiwan and enabling the island to come back to the embrace of the motherland. Certain members of the forces working for the "independence" of Taiwan go so far as to carry on frenzied activities to split the country, such as "celebrating the Treaty of Shimonoseki", "bidding farewell to China", and "commemorating the Japanese army's entry into Taiwan". They have forgotten their ancestors. Being unworthy descendants of the Chinese nation, they are doomed to be condemned and spurned by all the Chinese people.

In late January this year President Jiang Zemin made an important speech on the Taiwan issue in which he put forward eight proposals and called upon all Chinese people to unite under the banner of patriotism and promote the development of relations across the Taiwan Strait in the spirit of standing for unification and opposing division. This was an important declaration of the Chinese Communist Party to solve the Taiwan issue and reunify the country peacefully in the new situation. We welcome the efforts made by both sides of the Straits to hasten the second Wang-Koo [Ku] Meeting, and hope that the Taiwan authorities will not support the forces working for the "independence" of Taiwan

and hankering after "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan". Instead, they should comply with the wishes of the whole Chinese people, materialize the exchanges of mail, trade, air and shipping services at an early date and do something practical to push forward the sacred cause of the country's reunification.

Qian Qichen Describes Diplomatic Achievements

OW1606131895 Beijing XINHUA in English
1245 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — China has been firmly pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace in the past few years, thus breaking the sanctions imposed by Western countries and withstanding the test, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said.

Qian made the statement in an article in the latest issue of "Seeking Truth", which was published today.

The number of countries which have established diplomatic relations with China has increased from 130 in 1988 to the present 160, and China has more and more friends, Qian said, when speaking of the country's diplomatic achievements in the article titled, "China Has Unswervingly Followed an Independent Foreign Policy of Peace."

A socialist China full of vigor and vitality has become active, with a fresh look, on the international stage. It is playing an increasingly important roles in international affairs.

In the most recent period there has been an international tendency to exaggerate China's strength, alleging that China will become the world's No.1 or No.2 economic power in the coming 10 to 20 years. Some say so because they over-estimate China's economic development; others, with malicious intentions, tried to find evidence for a "China threat" theory. China has never attempted foreign expansion. On the contrary, in its modern history, the country has been subjected to foreign bullying and humiliation, suppression and invasion for as long as 100 years. No matter whether now or in the future, China will never threaten or invade other countries, or engage in hegemonism, however powerful it becomes.

Qian wrote that China has always attached great importance to developing relations with Western countries. The United States is the biggest developed country, while China is the largest developing country. It has been China's consistent stand to develop friendly co-operative relations with the US on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. China and the US have divergences on certain issues, but above all the two

countries enjoy a general and common interest. China has a sincere and active attitude toward settling its differences with the US, but it also has its principles.

Recently, the US has decided to allow a visit by Lee Teng-hui [Li Teng-hui]. China made stern representations to the US government and posed strong objections. The Taiwan issue concerns China's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the cause of reunification, in which lie the essential interests of the Chinese nation and which directly affect the feelings of the 1.2 billion Chinese people. China firmly opposes to any attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan". China will not sit by and let any action aiming at splitting itself, or obstructing or damaging its reunification go unchecked.

According to Qian, China's relations with the Western European countries are on the track of normal development. China has always regarded Sino-Japanese friendly co-operation as an important part of its diplomatic relations. We hope that Japan will correctly approach history and learn from it so as to further promote bilateral ties, he said.

China has always made unremitting efforts to develop friendly co-operation with neighboring countries, working together to maintain peace, stability, prosperity and development in the region.

Qian pointed out the great vitality is evident in the new Sino-Russian friendly-neighbor relations, which feature mutually beneficial co-operation and common development facing the 21st century. Such relations, free from confrontation and alliances, are not directed against any third country.

Furthermore, Qian noted in the article that the basic standpoint of China's foreign policy is still to promote co-operation and unity with developing countries. Under the new circumstances, we will support and coordinate with other developing countries in the struggles to oppose hegemonism and foreign interference, and safeguard national independence, sovereignty and rights and interests, while actively developing economic co-operation of different kinds.

Spokesman Cited on French Tests, Taiwan Talks *OW1606111595*

[FBIS Editorial Report] Beijing China Radio International in English to Western North America at 0400 GMT on 16 June carries a four-minute report with very poor reception on Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang's 15 June press conference in Beijing.

The report says French President Jacques Chirac on Tuesday [13 June] announced that France will resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific starting in Septem-

ber. It says "the French decision has drawn strong protests from many countries, especially South Pacific nations."

Touching on relations across the Taiwan Straits, the spokesman rules out the possibility of the two sides meeting in another country and proposed that such high-level meetings should be held either in Taibei [Taipei] or in Beijing.

On the issue of Australia's granting so-called political asylum to Chinese citizens, the report says "the spokesman urged the Australian side to take practical and [word indistinct] measures as soon as possible [words indistinct] in order to facilitate full cooperation between the two sides in stopping illegal immigration."

Further Coverage of U.S.-DPRK Reactor Talks

DPRK Official's Comments

OW1606133995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0848 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (XINHUA) — The Democratic People's Republic of Korea deemed the DPRK-U.S. accord signed in Kuala Lumpur as one based on U.S. understanding and acceptance of the DPRK position and would talk to the U.S. alone in the process of the light-water reactors construction hereafter.

A written statement containing this remark made by a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman was published today in Nodong Sinmun, organ of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The fact that the joint DPRK-U.S. Communique made no mention of South Korean type reactors and South Korea's central role reflected the position consistently held by the DPRK, the statement said.

The accord has clearly defined the responsibility on the part of the United States and allows a simultaneous acceptance inspection upon the fulfilment of the light-water reactors contract.

As regards the status of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) which consists of South Korea, Japan and the U.S., the spokesman said that it was formed by the Americans to solve the issue of funds, and that the DPRK will not mind if the KEDO takes the advice of the U.S. in choosing the provision contractor of the reactors.

But the spokesman warned that hereafter the DPRK will only deal with the U.S. as its dialogue partner, and that participation by a third party will only complicate the process.

The spokesman said the Kuala Lumpur accord was reached on matters of principle in implementing the framework agreement and there still are many a problem to solve.

The spokesman said the DPRK will continue the freeze on its nuclear program while watching to see how the U.S. fulfils its share of obligation.

According to the framework agreement signed between the DPRK and the U.S. in Geneva last October, two 1,000 megawatt light-water nuclear reactors will be provided to the DPRK in return for the latter freezing its nuclear program.

DPRK Spokesman Views Accord

*OW1606155595 Beijing XINHUA in English
1542 GMT 16 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (XINHUA) — The Democratic People's Republic of Korea deemed the DPRK-U.S. Accord signed in Kuala Lumpur as one based on U.S. Understanding and acceptance of the DPRK position and would talk to the U.S. Alone in the process of the light-water reactors construction hereafter.

A written statement containing this remark made by a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman was published today in Nodong Sinmun, organ of the Workers' Party of Korea,

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Further DPRK Remarks

*SK1806004095 Beijing China Radio International
in Korean 1100 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 15 June, a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry stated the agreement between the DPRK and the United States announced in Kuala Lumpur was based on U.S. acceptance of the DPRK's demands. He added that in the future the DPRK will continue its dialogue only with the United States in the course of building the light-water reactors; the issue will be more complicated if a third party joins in.

In a press statement released in Washington, Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, stated that a delegation of U.S. technology experts had already arrived in the DPRK to discuss supplying heavy oil to the DPRK. He added that to lessen the DPRK's burden in processing the large quantity of heavy oil, the United States is prepared to ship in several lots the 100,000 tonnes of heavy oil it promised to deliver by 21 October.

Beijing Releases Video Footage of Paracel Islands

*OW1806142595 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1011 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] China, for the first time, has released to western news media video footage of the Paracel Islands. The territorial rights to the Paracels group in the South China Sea have been claimed by China, Vietnam, and other countries. It is composed of more than 30 coral islets. The district is abundant in such resources as petroleum and natural gas. Although China and Vietnam disputed the rights to the islands in the past, they now belong to China.

Beijing, which regards the island group as a very important strategic point from which to defend the Spratly Islands, has not opened the Paracels up to the outside. China is in dispute with Vietnam and the Philippines over territorial rights to the Spratlys.

The recently-disclosed video footage shows an airfield and a radar station currently under construction on

Woody Island, the largest of the Parcels. It also shows a patrol ship belonging to the naval force patrolling near the islands. There is a bank and a post office on Woody Island. About 2,000 Chinese, mainly sailors, live on the island.

Li Peng Meets Incoming, Outgoing Envoys

OW1606122395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1156 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng met with four outgoing and one new foreign ambassador here this afternoon.

They were outgoing ambassadors Romulus Budura of Romania, J. Stapleton Roy of the United States, William Friis-Moeller of Denmark and Georges Santer of Luxembourg, and Germany's new ambassador to China Konrad Seitz.

Li bid farewell to the outgoing ambassadors, and expressed his appreciation for their efforts in promoting friendly relations between China and their respective countries during their time here.

The Chinese premier extended a warm welcome to the new ambassador, assuring him of support and co-operation from the Chinese government and its departments during his work in China.

Reportage on UN Security Council Decisions

Troops Increased in Bosnia

OW1606142895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0924 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations, June 16 (XINHUA) — The United Nations Security Council decided to authorize an increase by up to 12,500 troops in United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel in Bosnia, according to a resolution of the Security Council.

The Security Council has passed the resolution with 13 votes and two abstentions. China and Russia abstained from the voting.

The resolution expressed deep concern on the continuing armed hostilities and the deep regret for the deteriorated situation in Bosnia.

The resolution condemned all attacks on UNPROFOR personnel. It also condemned the increasing attacks on the civilian population by the Bosnian Serb forces.

The Security Council called on the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb forces to agree without further delay to a cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities in Bosnia.

It demands that the Bosnian Serb forces release immediately and unconditionally all remaining detained UNPROFOR personnel and further demands that all parties fully respect the safety of UNPROFOR personnel, and others engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and ensure their complete freedom of movement, according to the resolution.

The Security Council emphasized that there can be no military solution to the conflict and stressed the importance of a political settlement, the resolution said.

The Security Council also demands that all parties allow unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to all parts of Bosnia and, in particular, to the safe areas.

Just before voting at the Security Council meeting, Chinese Permanent Representative Qin Huasun said that UN peace-keeping efforts should aim at creating conditions for peace rather than aggravating crisis, which is the starting point and ultimate objective of the Security Council in making decisions on peace-keeping operations.

The draft resolution calls for the establishment of a rapid reaction force in Bosnia, which in essence is for the purpose of enforcement actions and brings about a de facto change to the peace-keeping status of UNPROFOR. Once the force is put into operation, it is bound to become a party to the conflict, thus depriving UNPROFOR of its basis for existence as a peace-keeping operation, Qin said.

Qin said, the Chinese delegation cannot support this draft resolution since many elements in it run counter to its principled position.

But, considering that many developing countries wish the Security Council to take appropriate measures to alleviate the current crisis in Bosnia and the draft resolution has stressed the importance of political settlement of the Bosnian conflict, the Chinese delegation would abstain on the draft resolution, Qin said.

Views Observers in Tajikistan

OW1606234895 Beijing XINHUA in English
2237 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations, June 16 (XINHUA) — The UN Security Council today decided to renew mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) until December 15.

The Council, in adopting the resolution unanimously, set a condition for the extension.

It said that the extension was subject to the proviso that the Agreement of September 17, 1994, remains in force

and the parties continue to be committed to an effective ceasefire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy.

The Council welcomed the positive result of the latest fourth round of inter-Tajik talks and called upon the parties to agree to the early convening of a further round of talks.

And it called upon them to implement without delay all confidence-building measures agreed at the fourth round of these talks, inter alia, on the exchange of detainees and prisoners of war and on intensification of the efforts by the parties to ensure the voluntary return, in dignity and safety, of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

The Council also underlined the need to pursue the close cooperation already existing between UNMOT with the parties to the conflict.

UNMOT was established last December to assist the implementation of the cease-fire the Tajik government and opposition Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan signed in September 1994. The force now has 84 authorized personnel.

China's Permanent Representative Qin Huasun told the Council that the Chinese delegation has been following very closely the developments in Tajikistan and its process of political settlement.

He said that the settlement of the conflict in Tajikistan mainly relies on the efforts of the parties in Tajikistan and the effective implementation by UNMOT of its mandate entrusted by the Security Council also depends on the political will of the parties concerned for the settlement of the conflict and the actual progress in the political settlement.

He hoped that the parties in Tajikistan will implement in real earnest the agreements reached in the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks, continue to strictly observe and fully implement the Tehran Agreement, and fully cooperate with UNMOT so as to facilitate stability in Tajikistan.

On Attack on UN in Croatia

*OW1706053495 Beijing XINHUA in English
0308 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations, June 16 (XINHUA) — The Security Council on Friday [16 June] condemned the continuation of offensive actions and the intimidation of personnel of the UN Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) in violation of its recent resolution.

In a statement made by Detlev Graf zu Rantzau of Germany, Council President of the month, the council said

it looked to the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UNCRO in the performance of its mandate and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of its personnel.

It demanded that they fulfill their commitment under the cease-fire agreement of March 1994, in particular in respect of the withdrawal of all forces and heavy weapons from the zones of separation, and fully implement the December 1994 agreement on economic confidence building measures.

The statement called upon the parties, and in particular the Croatian Government, to cease all military action in and around Sector South.

It also called upon all parties to respect fully the international border between Croatia and Bosnia and to stop any action which extends the conflict across this border, since this is in violation of the council's resolutions.

The Security Council reiterated its warning that in the event of failure to comply with the demand in its resolution that "the parties refrain from taking any further military measures or actions that could lead to the escalation of the situation," it would consider further steps needed to ensure such compliance.

Reportage on G-7 Summit in Canada

Russian President Arrives

*OW1606172095 Beijing XINHUA in English
1707 GMT 16 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Halifax, Canada, June 16 (XINHUA) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin flew in here at noon today to join the leaders of the seven leading industrialized nations in their political discussions on major world security issues.

The three-day annual Summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) opened Thursday evening [15 June] with a working dinner feted by host Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien at the Government House in this old Atlantic harbor city.

The G-7 leaders focused their first day talks on economic problems facing the world's richest nations, including the proposed reform of international financial institutions, job creation and economic growth.

Yeltsin, who was invited to take part in the second phase of the Summit, or P-8 Summit as called by host Canada for the political discussions, will be briefed by Chretien on the results of the economic discussions later in the day.

He is scheduled to join the G-7 leaders for a working dinner this evening at the Waegowoltic Club, an 1861 residence whose name means "end of the water" in an Indian language.

The gathering will mark the beginning of the P-8 Summit with the latest escalation of hostilities in Bosnia on the agenda of the one-day political talks.

The Russians have cast themselves as key players in attempts to resolve the Bosnian crisis, although Yeltsin was not thought to be carrying new initiatives for easing the confrontation between the Muslim-led government troops and rebel Bosnian Serbs.

The G-7 leaders urged last night an immediate halt to hostilities in the war-torn former Yugoslav republic as the Bosnian government reportedly had massed some 15,000 troops around Sarajevo, apparently in preparation for an attempt to break the Serbs' siege of the Bosnian capital.

Russia's Membership Viewed

OW1606232895 Beijing XINHUA in English
2201 GMT 16 Jun 95

["News Analysis" by Zhou Xisheng: "Russia Still Wavering on G-7 Threshold"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Halifax, Canada, June 16 (XINHUA) — Smiling and waving hands to a welcoming crowd of young Canadian high school students, Russian President Boris Yeltsin arrived in this Atlantic edge city to join the political discussions of the leaders of the seven leading industrialized nations.

Yeltsin, who has made significant progress in relations with the Group of Seven (G-7), told reporters last week that he would discuss major world issues with G-7 leaders as a full partner. The Kremlin boss gained partial entree to the G-7's political talks in 1992 and 1993, and last year bounded gleefully up a Naples palace staircase to join the political discussions as a full-fledged participant for the first time.

The former Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, was politely rebuffed in his 1991 bid to gatecrash the G-7 Summit in London and was kept on the sidelines in the British capital.

"Russia is no longer an enemy," Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet told reporters on the eve of the Halifax Summit. He called on Canada's partners in the G-7 to open a place for Russia to enter into the fold of the world economic leadership.

In recognition of Russia's participation, this year's G-7 Summit is being referred for the first time as the "Halifax Summit" instead of the G-7 Summit.

However, whether the G-7 will accept Moscow into its ranks and turn the G-7 into the G-8 is still a question mark.

The United States and West European industrialized nations have expressed their displeasure with the continuing war in Chechnya.

"I don't dare to predict when Russia will be part of the economic meeting," said a Western diplomat attending the G-7 summit, declining to be named.

In addition to the seven-month conflict in Chechnya, foot-dragging on billion-dollar debts to financial institutions, disagreement with the West on ways of solving long-standing Bosnian crisis and opposition to the NATO's plan of expanding eastwards are widely believed to be some of the main reasons for Russia not to have become a part of the world economic leadership group.

Halifax Summit might be a good chance for Yeltsin to persuade Western leaders to turn a green light for Moscow to join the "elite group," the Western diplomat said.

Yeltsin will join the G-7 leaders at a working dinner this evening at the Waewiltic Club, an 1861 residence whose name means "end of the water" in an Indian language. The gathering marks the beginning of the one-day political discussions at the 21st G-7 Summit.

The talks are expected to be dominated by the latest deterioration of the longstanding Bosnian crisis as Western countries have recently confused themselves with more involvement in the war-torn former Yugoslav republic.

Britain and France, backed by the United States and other NATO allies, created earlier this month a rapid reaction force of up to 10,000 troops to effectively protect the UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia.

But the new force has yet to be approved both in its form and mandate by the United Nations while the United States is still looking for ways of funding it and Canada is reluctant to become more involved in Bosnia by committing troops to the rapid-strike force.

France, main contributor of the UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia, has repeatedly warned that it would pull out the troops from the region if they could not be effectively protected.

More than 300 UN troops were held hostage by Bosnian Serbs late last month after NATO air raids on Serb military targets.

With most of UN hostages having been released, Bosnia has seen a renewed escalation of fightings and hostilities

these days as the Moslem-led government massed some 15,000 troops around the capital of Sarajevo in an attempt to break the Serb's siege.

G-7 leaders last night urged "all parties concerned in Bosnia" to establish an immediate moratorium on military operations.

Western countries believe that Russia could play a more active role in easing the tension in Bosnia and seeking an early and peaceful solution to the conflicts in the region as it has traditional relations with the former Yugoslavia.

The Russians have also cast themselves as key players in attempting to resolve the Bosnian crisis.

Officials and diplomats here predicted that Yeltsin might take some new initiatives for easing confrontation of warring parties and promoting political negotiations in Bosnia.

Leaders on Bosnia, Proliferation

*OW1706160695 Beijing XINHUA in English
1531 GMT 17 Jun 95*

["G-7 Leaders Call For End of Hostilities in Bosnia" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Halifax, Canada, June 17 (XINHUA) — Leaders from the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized nations and Russian President Boris Yeltsin today urged all warring parties in Bosnia to stop all hostilities and seek a political solution to the long-standing conflicts.

The call was issued at the end of their one-day political discussions at the 21st annual G-7 Summit in this Atlantic seaport city.

Jean Chretien, who chaired the three-day G-7 Summit, said that the eight leaders are particularly concerned with the growing tension in former Yugoslavia and spent much of the time on discussing ways of seeking an earlier and political solutions to conflicts in the region.

Announcing a statement of the chairman of the G-7 Summit, Chretien also called for more efforts to stop any nuclear proliferation attempts.

He said that the G-7 leaders were greatly concerned with the intention of the Iran's nuclear development.

Urges End to Chechen Conflict

*OW1706161395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1552 GMT 17 Jun 95*

["G-7 Leader Repeat Calls For End to Russian Military Action in Chechnya" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Halifax, Canada, June 17 (XINHUA) — Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, speaking as this year's chairman of the Group of Seven (G-7) Summit, said that the G-7 leaders had repeated their calls for an end to Russian military actions in breakaway Chechnya.

The G-7 leaders, who held one-day political discussions on major world security issues with Russian President Boris Yeltsin at their 21st Summit, also condemned the taking of more than 1,000 hostages by Chechen gunmen at a hospital in southern Russia, Chretien said in a statement.

The statement was read at the end of the political discussions.

The Russian Parliament's Lower House deemed the situation in southern Russia so serious that it passed a resolution calling for Yeltsin to immediately return home from the Halifax Summit.

Views Iran's Nuclear Intentions

*OW1706170595 Beijing XINHUA in English
1613 GMT 17 Jun 95*

["G-7, Russia Concerned About Iran's Nuclear Intentions" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Halifax, Canada, June (XINHUA) — Leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries and Russian President Boris Yeltsin urged the international community to keep surveillance on Iran's nuclear development activities.

The eight leaders held one-day political discussions at the three-day annual G-7 Summit in this old Atlantic edge city on June 15-17.

In a statement issued at the end of the discussions, the eight leaders expressed their concerns about Iran's nuclear intentions.

They agreed that if any evidence emerges that Iran intends to develop nuclear weapons, all eight countries would immediately stop civilian nuclear cooperation programs with Iran, the statement said.

Among the eight nations, Russia signed an agreement with Iran early this year to help Iran build nuclear power stations by providing it light-water reactors.

The United States has voiced its strong and repeated objections to the deal although Moscow has insisted that its nuclear cooperation with Iran is a civilian one and would not pose any threat to the security in the region.

Peng Peiyun Addresses Pacific Science Congress
*OW1906110595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1536 GMT 11 Jun 95*

[By reporter Jiang Guocheng (3068 0948 2052)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA) — The 18th Pacific Science Congress focusing on "population, resources, and environment" ended here today after a week-long session.

Attended by over 1,000 scientists from more than 50 countries and regions in the Pacific region, the congress added a new page to scientific exchange in the region. During the week-long session, experts and scholars carried out heated discussions on such key issues as population, resources, and environment facing a Pacific region in the midst of sustained growth. About 1,300 papers were presented to the congress.

The congress covered many branches and areas of natural sciences, social sciences, engineering sciences, medical sciences, education, culture, and arts. The seven keynote speeches featured at the congress — on global warming and environment; development, utilization, and conservation of resources; biodiversity; disaster reduction; population, education, and culture; sustainable development and South-North cooperation; and a global information project — drew the participants' attention.

China is a populous nation undergoing fast economic and social progress; its resources in terms of average per capita amount is below the world average and it is facing a growing environment problem. Therefore, it is significant to hold a meeting on such key issues as "population, resources, and environment" facing mankind and find solutions.

Speeches by Dr. Li Tsung-dao, Nobel prize winner; Dr Levin [lei wen 7191 2429], member of the U.S. presidential science and technology advisory commission; Peng Peiyun, Chinese state councillor; and Deng Nan, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, were especially well-received.

In her speech to the congress entitled "China's Population and Development," Peng Peiyun discussed in detail the major steps China has taken, including the adoption of family planning as a fundamental state policy, to promote coordinated development of population, the economy, society, and environment and to constantly improve the people's living standards.

In her speech, Deng Nan, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, said that China's growing population, limited natural resources, and environmental problems seriously hinder its development and the improvement of people's standard of living. China neither has the environmental tolerance capacity enjoyed by developed nations in the course of their industrialization nor the funds and technology they now possess. For this reason, China must blaze a path of development suitable to its national conditions and find its own way of achieving sustained, rapid, and healthy growth.

Other major issues and hot topics that have drawn world attention were also discussed during the meeting, such as global warming effects on agriculture and the impact of sea level rises on living conditions and economic development in coastal areas. As Zhou Guangzhao, president of the China Academy of Sciences, said at the opening session, mankind is facing major challenges in regard to population, resources, and environment. Only by uniting the efforts of scientists in all nations and regions, enlisting the support of governments and people everywhere, and relying on technical progress will it be possible to achieve a balanced development of society and environment.

Experts believe that the congress will help advance scientific and technological cooperation and exchange in the Pacific region and have a positive impact on regional economic and social development.

Jiang Chunyun Addresses Environmental Conference

*OW1706184995 Beijing XINHUA in English
1516 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) — China will exert greater efforts to combat the rampant desertification and drought, which engulfed vast arable land and posed severe threat to mankind's survival, a senior Chinese official said today.

Vice Premier Jiang Chunyun, who is in charge of agriculture, briefed the conference marking the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought, which opened here today, on China's achievements in this sector and tasks it is still facing.

He said that preventing the loss of arable land is of critical importance to increasing another 50 billion kg of grains by the end of this century, and providing food and clothing for the 70 million people who are still living under the poverty line.

"China has taken the work of preserving and improving the ecological environment as a long-term strategic

task," said the vice Premier. "So far, it has developed nearly one hundred technologies concerning the prevention of desertification and preliminarily harnessed 10 percent of its desertified lands."

According to the vice Premier, China plans to harness and develop 7.18 million hectares of desertified lands by the end of this century.

To this effect, he said, China will establish a basic legal system for managing and protecting the resources, to prevent the deterioration of ecological conditions. Population, resources, environment and social economy are intended to turn for a co-ordinated development.

He also called on governments at all levels to undertake international cooperations at a larger scale, and to speed up China's combating against desertification with international funds.

The day of June 17 has been designated as the World Day for Combating Desertification and Drought by the United Nations from this year on, in a bid to arouse the public awareness of the significance of the prevention of arable land desertification.

Among more than 500 people present at the conference were officials from 11 ministries of the Chinese government, UN Development Program, UN Grains and Agriculture Organization, World Bank and the World Grain Planing Program, as well as diplomats from over 20 countries.

United States & Canada

Further on Reaction to Li Teng-hui's U.S. Visit

Beijing Recalls Ambassador to U.S.

OW1606180295 Beijing XINHUA in English
1754 GMT 16 Jun 95

["Chinese Ambassador to US Recalled" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) — The Chinese government has decided to recall Ambassador to the United States Li Daoyu to report on his work in view of the current state of Sino-US relations.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guofang made this announcement here today.

XINHUA Commentary on Sino-U.S. Ties

OW1706193895 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1504 GMT 17 Jun 95

[Comparative version of XINHUA "Commentary: Where Does the United States Really Want To

Lead Sino-U.S. Relations," originally filed as OW1706174295 and add from XINHUA in English; explanatory notes describe differences from the XINHUA English version]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA) — After the U.S. Government announced on May 22 its permission for Li Teng-hui to pay a so-called "private, unofficial visit" to the United States, the Chinese Government lodged a strong protest against this erroneous decision. The Chinese people, including their compatriots in Taiwan, expressed their great indignation. Denouncement of this U.S. act of perfidy [bei xin qi yi 5154 0207 2757 5030] also kept coming from other parts of the world. However, the U.S. Government, turning a deaf ear to these protests, clung obstinately to its course and allowed Li to have his way and go to the United States. Moreover, the United States provided Li with a political forum, from which he unscrupulously spread a lot of fallacies aimed at splitting China. In so doing, the United States has seriously contravened [yan zhong wei fan 0917 6850 6672 0646] the principles enshrined in the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques, to the detriment of the foundations of Sino-U.S. relations [sun huai le liang guo guan xi di ji chu 2275 0975 0055 0357 0948 7070 4762 4104 1015 4343], and pushed these relations into a danger zone [wei xian di jing di 0604 7145 4104 1064 0966].

The question of Taiwan has always been a key issue affecting Sino-U.S. relations. It is the firm stance of the Chinese Government that there is only one China in the world, that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory. It was only after the U.S. Government explicitly had committed itself to the above principles that normal diplomatic relations were established between China and the United States, when the U.S. side pledged to "maintain only cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations" with Taiwan. [XINHUA English version omitted quotation marks] However, the United States has not strictly lived up to its commitments, with the result that the Taiwan question has become the main obstacle [zhu yao zhang ai 0031 6008 7140 4293] and a frequent hindrance to the normal development [zheng chang fa zhan 2973 1603 4099 1455] of Sino-U.S. relations. Especially since last September, when the United States made an adjustment to its policy towards Taiwan, it has continuously upgraded its relationship with the latter and kept going farther and farther in this direction, eventually reaching so grave a point as to allow Li Teng-hui to visit the United States. These acts of the United States have fundamentally contravened [gen ben

wei bei 2704 2609 6672 5154] its commitments made in the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques.

The U.S. Government repeatedly claimed that Li Teng-hui's visit to the United States was "unofficial" and "private." But the fact is that not only did it join Taiwan authorities in drawing up the itinerary of the visit through "mutual consultation," but also U.S. leaders and senior government officials called Li "president" whenever his name was mentioned. A number of U.S. local government officials and congressmen also received Li in state. The governor of Alaska and individual congressmen even invited Li Teng-hui to visit the United States again in September. Feeling extremely flattered and self-possessed with the alien backing, Li made not a few wild statements from the forums provided by the U.S. side, repeatedly bragging about "the Republic of China in Taiwan" or "Taiwan's Republic of China," and entreating the United States and the international community "not to neglect the view, value and functions we represent." He also said that Taiwan must break its "diplomatic isolation" and "do the best to challenge the impossible," confessing that his mission was to "win international recognition of Taiwan as a political entity." Li Teng-hui's words and deeds made all too clear to the world his design to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." All this demonstrated that Li Teng-hui's U.S. tour was not "private" at all as claimed by the U.S. Government, but a political farce staged for splitting China and deceiving the world. Facts are the most eloquent. No matter how the United States would label Li's visit and try to justify its erroneous decision to make it possible, no matter how loudly the U.S. Government now professes its adherence to "one China" policy [XINHUA English version read: "no matter how the U.S. Government professes 'one China' policy"], the stark fact is that it has eaten its own words and is attempting to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" to the detriment of the great cause of China's unification. The U.S. side can never shed its historical responsibility for leading astray [yin xiang qi tu 1714 0686 2978 6634] the Sino-U.S. relationship.

For many years in the past, whenever the U.S. Government wanted to adjust its China policy in a negative direction, it always used the pretext of "being under great pressure" from the Congress. In permitting Li Teng-hui's visit to the United States, the U.S. Government used this untenable excuse [zhan bu zhu jiao di jie kou 4541 0008 0145 5183 4104 0234 0656] once again. It is true that in the U.S. Congress there are some people who are always hostile to China and have been racking their brains to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and to damage Sino-U.S. relations. Sometimes they have succeeded in recruiting some people to

draw up certain draft resolutions to change the China policy. However, anyone with some political common sense knows that it is the U.S. Government and not the Congress that formulates and implements the country's foreign policies, and that it is the government and not the Congress that carries out the international commitments of a state on its behalf. On the policy towards China, the government undoubtedly has the responsibility to abide by the three legally valid Sino-U.S. joint communiques. But now the government, using the clamor of some people in the Congress as a pretext, has openly broken [gong ran wei bei 0361 3544 6672 5154] its international commitments. This is really hard to understand. One is tempted to ask: Who after all represents the United States, the government or certain congressmen?

Indeed, U.S. congressmen are able to find fault with the government's foreign policies. [XINHUA English version read: "To be sure, in the United States, congressmen have the right to make free comments on the government's foreign policies."] Today, they take this stance and tomorrow they will take another approach: Consequently, they willfully interfere [si yi gan shi 5127 1942 1626 3195] in other countries' internal affairs. [XINHUA English version read: "They can wag their tongue too freely, saying one thing today and another thing tomorrow, in a wanton attempt to intervene in the internal affairs of another country."] If the U.S. Administration totally succumbs to the so-called "pressure" and becomes perfidious in handling country-to-country relations, what international credit can be expected of it? If the U.S. Government, in handling its relations with China, broke its own promises and carried out deeds that interfered in China's internal affairs and that damaged China's rights and interests after hearing that some U.S. congressmen who are ignorant of China's history and current conditions but who are hostile toward China yell a few times, how can it win the Chinese people's trust?! [XINHUA English version read: "With regard to the relations with China, if the U.S. Government is inclined to go back on its promises and behave in a way that interferes in China's internal affairs to the detriment of its rights and interests, simply because of the shouts of certain congressmen who know nothing about China's history and reality but are hostile to China, how can it expect to enjoy trust among the Chinese people?"] We must point out: The U.S. Government broke its promises and openly changed [gong ran gai bian 0361 3544 2395 6239] the policy that forbids Taiwan leaders from visiting the United States, and which had been successively upheld by past U.S. Governments over nearly 17 years. In the final analysis, the United States has never discarded the policy of regarding Taiwan as its "unsinkable aircraft carrier"; and its

attempts to play the "Taiwan card," and to curb the development, growth, and reunification of China. [XINHUA English version read: "It must be pointed out that in the final analysis, the reason the U.S. Government has perfidiously and brazenly changed the 17-year-old policy pursued by previous governments of not allowing Taiwan leaders to visit the United States, is that it has never given up its policy of regarding Taiwan as its "unsinkable aircraft carrier," and its attempt to play the "Taiwan card" and to curb China's development, growth and unification."] Connived at and aided by the United States, Li Teng-hui and company are now very swollen with arrogance, creating tensions between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait all of a sudden. We wish to remind the U.S. people to consider what good it can expect from this. The Chinese people attach importance to their relations with the United States and value their friendship with the U.S. people. However, they treasure more the independence and sovereignty that they have won through struggles for long periods. [XINHUA English version read: "through sustained struggles."] Any attempt to expect China to quietly suffer the bitter result whereby China's rights and interests are damaged is doomed to failure [zhu ding yao shi bai de 3137 1353 6008 1136 2408 4104]. [XINHUA English version read: "Any attempt to force China to tolerate the harm done to China's rights and interests and swallow up the bitter fruit is doomed to failure."]

Sino-U.S. relations are once again at a crossroads. We will wait and see where the United States actually wants the Sino-U.S. relations to go. [mei guo zheng fu jiu jing yao ba zhong mei guan xi yin xiang he fang wo men zheng shi mu yi dai 5019 0948 2398 1650 4496 4544 6008 2116 0022 5019 7070 4762 1714 0686 0149 2455 2053 0226 2973 2160 4158 0110 1769].

Policy Readjustment Under Study

HK1906133295 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese
16 Jun 95 p 23

["Beijing Political Situation" column by Jen Hui-wen (0117 1979 2429) from Beijing on 14 June: "Beijing Reassesses United States and Li Teng-hui"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Regardless of the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques, the United States rescinded the restriction on Taiwan senior officials' visiting the United States, which had been in effect for 16 years, and allowed Taiwan President Li Teng-hui to visit the country. This fact has caused a relatively great shock inside the CPC. In 1993, Central Committee secretary and concurrently State President Jiang Zemin set out a 16-character principle for handling Sino-U.S. relations: "Enhance confidence, reduce trouble, expand cooperation, and avoid confrontation." On the eve of the

spring festival this year, he published "the eight-point proposal on peaceful reunification between Taiwan and the mainland." All this showed Beijing's sincerity for ending cross-strait hostility, but is unexpectedly weakened by the fact that U.S. President Clinton has allowed Li Teng-hui to visit the United States. Such being the case, some people inside the CPC questioned whether Jiang Zemin had leaned to the right in Beijing's policy toward the United States and Taiwan. As a well-informed source in Beijing disclosed, CPC senior officials believed that Jiang Zemin did not commit any errors, and indicated that Jiang Zemin's 16-character principle actually had evolved from the 24-character principle for handling world affairs set out by Deng Xiaoping in early 1991: "Observe developments soberly, maintain our position, meet challenges calmly, hide our capacities and bide our time, remain free of ambition, never claim leadership." To unify thinking, the CPC authorities recently convoked a conference on work concerning Taiwan. It is generally believed that the authorities will readjust the policy toward the United States and Taiwan on the basis of reassessing the United States and Li Teng-hui.

Reassessing the United States

According to the source, the fact that Clinton allowed Li Teng-hui to visit the United States has enabled CPC Authorities to have a new, but more profound understanding of the United States.

First, Cold War thinking and U.S. supremacy are the two basic ideological pillars for the United States in formulating its foreign policy. This being the case, and based on the "Report on East Asia Strategic Readjustment," the White House drew the conclusion that "(China) will threaten U.S. security 10 years from now." Consequently, a two-sided policy toward China is determined: On the one hand, "actively establish ties," and "affect China's future orientation" by opening the Chinese market; on the other hand, "contain China from various directions," and position chessmen on the periphery. Li Teng-hui's so-called "private visit" to the United States played the part of a chessman that would be moved sooner or later on the U.S. strategic chessboard.

Second, the Clinton administration's decision to allow Li Teng-hui to visit the United States was not a result of U.S. [as published] manipulation, but a deliberate move by the White House against Beijing by taking advantage of both Li Teng-hui's "request" and Congress' "pressure." This decision was one of the measures of the U.S. anti-Chinese forces to contain and attack China, and to test the genuineness of China's decisionmaking in the late-Deng and post-Deng period [hou deng deng

hou shi qi 0638 6772 6772 0638 2514 2601]. Clinton obviously has readjusted his policy toward China, and has leaned closer to anti-Chinese forces than his predecessors.

Third, history shows that since the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the several U.S. presidents have never stopped pushing "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." When they had deliberately planned to trample the integrity of other countries' state and territorial sovereignty, they then would express their wish to "mend the consequences" — that was really affected. If someone like Li Teng-hui is allowed to visit the United States, is it not true that anything can happen between the United States and Taiwan? In the future, the United States probably will notify Beijing of its intention to "mend fences" again after Taiwan is re-admitted to the United Nations with U.S. support. Such a U.S. foreign policy characterized by cooing after bullying [da da la la 2092 2092 2139 2139] aims at strengthening Washington's advantages in the China-U.S.-Taiwan triangle, in an attempt to have Beijing and Taipei under its complete control.

Reassessing Li Teng-Hui

The source continued, saying Li Teng-hui's visit to the United States has compelled Beijing to reassess Li.

First: During Li Teng-hui's stay in the United States, his series of speeches and actions, including mentioning the "Republic of China" on 16 occasions in his speech at Cornell University, showed that it would be very difficult to cleanse his "Taiwan independence" dirt.

Second: Li Teng-hui's trip to Cornell aimed at taking advantage of the mind-set of some people in the United States who do not wish to see a unified, powerful China, but are in a hurry to play the "Taiwan card," and to rely on foreign forces to convert their own "Taiwan independence" idea into action.

If he fails to contain this behavior of depending on foreigners to achieve his purposes in disregard of overall national interests, while staking the future of the relationship between the people on the two shores in a bid to achieve his personal political interests, and if he willingly reduces himself into a tool for foreigners to stir up confusion in China, he will inevitably become a historical sinner [qian gu zhui ren 0578 0657 4997 0086] of the Chinese nation.

Third: Beijing has noticed that scholars and public opinion in Taiwan are worried about Li Teng-hui pushing the "internationalization of the Taiwan issue"; lest they should be unable to act according to their own will, and even be doomed eternally should Taiwan be reduced to a "Taiwan card" in the hands of world

powers. Various polls have shown that ordinary people in Taiwan hoped Li Teng-hui would do some substantial work during his tenure, instead of being bent on stirring up trouble, thus damaging [po huai 4275 0975] the auspicious and harmonious cross-strait atmosphere, triggering off a rising voice for "Taiwan independence, and increasing factors for instability in Taiwan society.

The Principle for Policy Toward the United States and Taiwan

The source said: **How is Beijing to readjust its policy toward the United States and Taiwan?**

With respect to the policy toward the United States, an expert in Sino-U.S. issues estimated that in light of the fact that the United States has repeatedly reaffirmed the implementation of a one China policy, and that Clinton has stated his hope to set up constructive relations with China, China would judge them by their deeds, not by their words alone. Should the United States keep going back on its own words, one by one China will make public its "responsive" measures, which are ready. However, in the wake of the recent twists and turns, in dealing with Sino-U.S. relations, China will be firmer in adhering to the following principles: 1) **The three Sino- U.S. joint communiques;** 2) **The foreign policy characterized by independence and taking the initiative in its own hands;** and 3) **Taiwan is part of Chinese territory.** For the sovereignty of the state and for national dignity, China will never bow before whatever perversity or violence, but will rise and counterattack. Should the United States continue to heat up Taiwan, which is like a powder keg, the one day it eventually will explode, and the consequences will be beyond imagining. **And 4) Oppose splitting Tibet from China.** China has noted that aside from Taiwan, the United States will split Tibet from China, thus China has augmented work concerning Tibet. Recently, some 140 young cadres, who were selected and transferred from Shanghai, already had arrived in Tibet in late May; they will play their roles in various party, government, and military departments in Tibet. That is precisely an important measure for augmenting work in this field.

With respect to policy toward Taiwan, experts in Taiwan issues estimated that the CPC would adhere to "Jiang's eight-point proposal"; nevertheless, in the wake of Li Teng-hui's exposing, on his own, his true face of Taiwan independence during his U.S. visit, the CPC would magnify preparations for "safeguarding Taiwan with force" [wu li bao tai 2976 0500 0202 0669]. Despite the fact that an impasse in the cross-strait political relationship resulted from Li Teng-hui's visit to the United States — an impasse that can hardly be broken in the near future — cross-strait economic

relations, trade, and cultural exchanges and ties between people are the popular sentiment, and they accord with the general trend of events. They will continue to expand.

What merits special attention is that some of Beijing's Sino-U.S. affairs experts believe that in view of U.S. political system, China should take the initiative diplomatically, while importance also should be attached to lobbying U.S. congressmen. In actual fact, China has done such work in the past, but it has been weakened in recent years. It should be strengthened from now on. The experts in question stressed that China's diplomacy also should be pluralistic; only then will it be possible to adapt to the changed situation.

U.S. 'Erroneous Judgement' Cited

HK1606121895 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 9 Jun 95 p 3

[Article by Chong Ling (1504 1545): "Viewing U.S. Policy Toward China From Allowing Li Denghui To Visit the United States"]

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. Government's decision to allow Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to visit the United States has aroused strong protests from the Chinese Government and people. Personalities in and outside the United States, who are concerned about Sino-U.S. relations, have made fresh criticisms of the Clinton administration over its China policy. They have pointed out that Washington's policy decision, having been made with no regard to the long-term consequences, has placed a stumbling block which is difficult to remove along the development path of Sino-U.S. relations, which are already in a state of considerable arduousness and tortuousness.

The issue of Li Denghui's visit to the United States is by no means an isolated event. Rather, it is an outcome of U.S. China policy developing in a negative direction. Although China and the United States reached an agreement on the issue of intellectual property rights last February, the United States continues to assume an overbearing attitude toward the bilateral economic and trade relations and is setting various kinds of rigorous and unreasonable demands on China, so that a number of structural problems have yet to be resolved. Politically, the United States has availed itself of various occasions, such as the International Human Rights Conference, and so on, to exert pressure on China over the human rights issue, tarnish China's image, and interfere in China's internal affairs. Recently, the clamor of "China threat" uttered by some figures from U.S. political circles and public opinion organs has shown an aggravated tendency. In their policy reports

and speeches, some senior government officials have gone so far as to make "containment," the most typical concept of the Cold War, an option of policy toward China.

In the fall of 1993, the Clinton administration proposed the policy of "getting into contact with China in a comprehensive way," in a bid to promote exchanges between the United States and China. Last year, it again declared the delinkage of most-favored-nation treatment from human rights. The two countries also resumed their bilateral military exchanges. The meetings between President Jiang Zemin and President Clinton in Seattle and Jakarta were of momentous significance. Originally, there was an opportunity for the United States to adjust its China policy in a positive direction. Why on earth did Washington take these actions, which have led to the retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations?

Where Does the Crux Lie?

Some international observers maintain that, since the end of the Cold War, the United States has lacked an overall strategy with a long-term perspective for its foreign affairs, which have been in a state of hesitation and confusion. The Clinton administration declared that economic interests, national security, and world democracy and human rights are three major targets of U.S. diplomacy in the post-Cold War period. In handling concrete diplomatic matters, however, these targets often conflict with one another, and it is difficult to attend to the three targets at the same time. Moreover, there is no diplomatic authority with sufficient reputation and foresight in the Clinton administration. With regard to the U.S. Government units responsible for foreign affairs, each acts in its own way, with one swaying to the left, and another swaying to the right. Someone said ironically that inconsistency and incongruity have been the working style of the Clinton administration over the past two years. Hence, it is not at all strange that the U.S. Government has broken its promises on the Taiwan issue.

As a result of U.S. mid-term elections at the end of last year, the Republicans have become the majority party in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Republican-controlled Congress and the Democratic Party's government scramble for power and profit on one hand, and compromise and coordinate with each other on the other. In this regard, someone made an analysis and said: On the issue of Li Denghui's visit to the United States, the Clinton administration had no scruples about causing its relations with China to deteriorate by placing short-term domestic political considerations above long-term national interests in face of congressional pressure.

The above view cannot be regarded as groundless, but it fails to reveal the essential crux of the problem. Here, let us set aside the innate character of the overall U.S. foreign policy for the moment, but just look at the basic contradictions in its East Asia policy, including its policy toward China. In East Asia, the improvement in the security environment, the political stability in various countries, and the flourishing development in the regional economy should be taken as the basic point of departure for the United States to readjust its Asia-Pacific policy. However, the U.S. policymakers lack a correct understanding of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. On the one hand, U.S. leaders have often stressed that the United States is a Pacific country, so it will do all it can to explore the commodity markets and capital markets in this region. They have also said that the increasingly important position of East Asia in U.S. global strategy should be recognized. On the other hand, the actual U.S. policy and attitude in handling its relations with various East Asian countries reveals that U.S. policymakers have not shaken off the thinking of the Cold War and the mentality of an overload, nor have they fully understood the profound changes that have taken place in the balance of power between the United States and the East Asian countries. In handling the long-term economic and trade frictions with Japan, the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula, and the political differences between itself and Malaysia, Singapore, and other countries, the United States consistently behaves with an air of arrogance. This shows that the United States has not learned to treat as equals various East Asian countries, which have repeatedly enhanced their self-confidence and self-respect.

Erroneous Judgment

With regard to the United States' relations with China, apart from its unequal and high-pressure attitude, there is also a special factor in terms of ideology. In the minds of U.S. policymakers, any socialist country led by the Communist Party is certainly an opponent. Since the end of the Cold War, the necessity of contending with its principal strategic opponent with the aid of China's strength has no longer existed, and the ideological consideration in its China policy has become even more prominent. In recent years, China has quickened its pace in importing market mechanisms; its economic reform has scored remarkable results; and its national strength has been rapidly augmented. However, there have not emerged such radical changes in the political system as the United States has hoped and predicted. The more prosperous this socialist power is, the more uncomfortable the Americans who have not cast away their Cold War concepts feel. This is exactly the origin of the so-called "China threat theory."

U.S. China watchers wearing ideologically tinted glasses are apt to politicalize all issues in Sino-U.S. relations. The economic relations between the world's largest developed country and the largest developing country are growing closer with every passing day. Inevitably, there are frictions between them due to the differences in economic development and social traditions, which may even be aggravated at a certain stage. This is, in fact, a normal phenomenon. Objectively, there is also a difference in the concept of value between the two major nations. However, these Americans have attributed all the frictions between China and the United States to the political system, as if the two countries must be in a state of antagonism as long as China persists in practicing socialism. Moreover, they also compare the two political systems on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and are opposed to "one country, two systems" and China's peaceful reunification.

Because they have adopted a high-pressure attitude in observing China with an ideological bias, they naturally have made an erroneous judgment on China's political future and public will. This erroneous judgment led to the complete failure of the U.S. China policy 50 years ago, for which the United States paid a high price in its protracted confrontation with New China. Today, if the U.S. policymakers once again make an erroneous judgment on the Taiwan issue involving China's sovereignty and fundamental national interests, they must be prepared to pay the same high price for it.

What Course To Follow?

At present, the U.S. China policy is at the crossroads again. In its existing policy, there are two basic contradictions that are unavoidable. First, U.S. policymakers claim that a powerful, stable, and prosperous China conforms to the interests of the United States, but what they have done in U.S. relations with China over the past few years makes people doubt that the aim of U.S. policy is nothing but to weaken China and undermine China's stability. Second, the Clinton administration keeps on saying that it will "get into contact with China in a comprehensive way," but in the actual contacts, it has lacked an equal attitude toward and necessary respect for the Chinese Government and has shown indifference toward a number of China's proposals aimed at building mutual trust. As it says yes and means no on such a significant issue, it will inevitably eat its own bitter fruit.

China has made notable improvements in its relations with other major countries in the world over the last few years, its friendly and good-neighborly relations with the neighboring countries have been further consolidated, and its unity and cooperation with the developing

countries have been further enhanced. Domestically, voices calling for intensified cooperation with China in various areas are growing louder and louder. In this international and domestic environment, the policy of attempting to contain and isolate China will get it nowhere, except for containing and isolating itself.

Not 'Much Harm' to Relations

HK1606154395 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Jun 95 p a2

["Special Article" By New York-based Reporter Kuan Wen-liang (7070 2429 0081): "Sino-U.S. Relations: Low Ebb But Not Breakdown"]

[FBIS Translated Text] New York 14 Jun (WEN WEI PO) — Despite strong protests from China, the Clinton Administration allowed Li Teng-hui to visit the United States all the same; this has certainly had effect on Sino-U.S. relations. Nevertheless, not too much harm [sun hai 2275 1364] will be done to bilateral relations. Because, Sino-U.S. ties — especially the increasingly frequent trade and economic relations and non-government exchanges — are not to be interrupted or impeded by the government of any country. The symbolic significance [xiang zheng yi yi 6272 1767 5030 1942] of Li Teng-hui's U.S. visit is greater than its substantial effects [shi zhi ying xiang 1395 6347 1758 0742], and primarily illustrates that the political anti-Chinese forces in the United States have grown to a certain degree, and the Clinton Administration has also taken an active part in pushing "two Chinas," and "one China, one Taiwan." Taking into consideration China's influence today and the pluralism of the international community, the political friction between Beijing and Washington will not lead to a comprehensive deterioration [quan mian e hua 0356 7240 1921 0553] in the overall situation of Sino-U.S. relations, but bilateral relations are likely to sink to a low ebb.

The United States Looks Upon Li Teng-hui as an Anti-Chinese Pawn [fan hua zu zi 0646 5478 0586 1311]

In a narrow sense, Washington is, beyond a doubt, the great winner from Li Teng-hui's U.S. visit, and has gained the upper hand in the "China-U.S.-Taiwan" triangle for the time being. But in a broad sense, Beijing must thoroughly realize that only when China grows powerful and knows how to make use of its great strength can it keep Taiwan Province from breaking away. As long as Beijing understands this point, it will have a positive effect on promoting the great cause of reunification. During his stay in the United States, Li Teng-hui glibly professed that the so-called "Republic of China is in Taiwan," and claimed that he

had broken through Beijing's "diplomatic blockade"; actually, he has only proven himself to be a person overjoyed with spiritual victory. Aside from proving that the Clinton Administration is pursuing "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan," and the White House itself is an important anti-China force, his trip has no other significance to speak of. The trip simply has played a negative role regarding the aspirations of the 20 million people in Taiwan to live and work in peace and contentment. What accounts for U.S. politicians fixing their eyes on Taiwan is not that Taiwan will benefit the United States, but their taking advantage of Taiwan to restrict and repress Beijing. Such being the case, someone has said that Li Teng-hui is just a "pawn" of the United States, and that does make sense.

There Are Some Special Characteristics in Sino-U.S. Relations

Neither the anti-Chinese action of the Clinton Administration nor Li Teng-hui's shameless behavior of selling his soul [hou yan mai shen 0624 7346 6344 6500] could break up Sino-U.S. relations. Sino-U.S. relations are founded on the basis of the objective world situation and out of the need of the development of human history. In particular, the broad peoples of both countries benefit from the economic relations and trade as well as cultural exchanges between the two countries; neither the Republicans nor the Democrats, neither the White House nor the Congress can sever their ties with China; even if the U.S. anti-Chinese forces become increasingly unbridled, they cannot sever ties with China in an international community characterized by pluralism. In the 1990's, the pillar of Sino-U.S. relations has already taken shape in the situation of their cooperation in economic relations and trade; even if there was fiercer discord between Beijing and Washington, and more acute disputes over some international issues, the Americans could not turn a blind eye to the very existence of the Chinese nation!

It is precisely because of such special characteristics in Sino-U.S. relations in the 1990's that it is possible for Beijing to be on a par with the United States, which is far more prosperous and powerful than China, and that it is possible for Beijing to have sufficient conditions to unfold more effectively its foreign policy characterized by independence and taking the initiative in its own hands, deliberately speak out and take positions against the United States on some occasions based on China's own interests and cardinal principles of righteousness in world affairs, counterattack Washington in international struggles, and show some color toward the anti-Chinese forces on the Taiwan issue. If need be some day in the future, Beijing would fearlessly fight it out with the U.S.

over the issue of China's reunification. At that time we could see whether Li Teng-hui could fill the "throne" in peace when his compatriots have shed blood and have given lives to their motherland.

It Is Impractical To Want the White House To Repress Congress

There is a characteristic of Washington's foreign policy toward China; namely, every time it took some action that harmed Sino-U.S. relations, it would claim that it had come under "pressure" from Congress, thus shifting responsibility onto the latter. Nevertheless, every one who is familiar with the history of the relationship between the White House and Congress and the operational process between them knows that more often than not that the White House was the decision-maker and promoter in harming Beijing's interests in foreign affairs; it was all the more so in matters of dealing strategic blows at Beijing. Grounded on this fact, it would not be fruitful to urge and pin hopes on U.S. anti-Chinese forces in the U.S. Congress to restrain themselves, for it is the White House that really plays the dominant role.

The U.S. Government has all along been the one that plots and enforces hegemonism, which is deep-rooted in the United States. It all began with President Monroe, was consolidated and developed through two world wars and the Cold War that lasted half a century, and became the most important factor that guides the U.S. Government in formulating its global strategy. Even if there were contradictions between the White House and Congress in foreign policies, that was only a difference in order of importance and urgency, but not a confrontation in strategic interests. A power that is mature in foreign policy will not depend on the White House regarding its relations with the United States, nor will it cherish the illusion of taking advantage of the contradiction between the White House and Congress to resolve international strategic conflicts.

There Can Hardly Be Any More Mutual Trust Between China and the United States

The shock to Sino-U.S. relations resulting from Li Teng-hui's U.S. visit is the inevitable consequence; however, Sino-U.S. relations will not suffer a consequential breakdown, and the extensive ties between the two sides will continue. In political cooperation, however, the bilateral relations are likely to sink to a low ebb. The appearance of such phenomenon is quite normal; just like it was pointed out in the strong and extensive public opinion in mainland China: The Chinese people cannot tolerate being trampled upon repeatedly on the issue of state and territorial sovereignty.

A UN observer believes that, in the wake of that incident, "Washington will not think it can easily get Beijing's cooperation from now on. Beijing will express its stance more strictly and carefully in the international community based on its own interests." A Chinese post-graduate student specializing in politics and international affairs said, "Viewing the fact that the strategic interests of China and the United States do not coincide exactly, seeking common ground while reserving differences can be a solution, but seeking common ground with differences [yi yi qiu tong 0110 8381 3061 0681]; namely, highlighting their political and diplomatic differences to balance their strategic interests, is another solution." He believed that, in the international community characterized by pluralism in the mid-1990's, China has already acquired the conditions for "seeking common ground with differences."

Demonstrating Strength To Make the Anti-Chinese Forces Restrain Themselves

In a pluralistic international community, although the United States remains a superpower in the world today, there is no need for Beijing to "embrace" [yong bao 2340 2128] the United States. The harmonious development of Sino-U.S. relations is not confined to the tier of political relationships, but in trade, economic relations and culture, and many non-governmental exchanges. True, political deterioration will affect relations in other arenas, but, viewing the U.S. situation in the world today, its effects in the West Pacific are dwindling with each passing day; the United States is helpless in face of the Polish and Mid-East crises; there has been one contradiction after another in its relations with Japan, Southeast Asia, and India... Is there any need to worry about how far Sino-U.S. relations will deteriorate?

Chinese, Academics Protest

HK1606150695 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jun 95 p 6

[Dispatch from New York by staff reporter He Hongze (0149 3163 3419) on 7 Jun: "Overseas Chinese Organizations in New York Issue a Statement, Strongly Protesting Against the United States for Allowing Li Denghui To Visit the Country; Alumni of Cornell University from China Write Letter to the University President, Protesting Against the University Authorities' Act of Splitting China"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Overseas Chinese in New York have strongly reacted to the U.S. Government's decision to allow Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to visit the country. A committee for overseas Chinese in New York to protest against Li Denghui visiting the United States organized by various overseas Chinese organizations strongly

protested against the act of the U.S. Government, which deviated from the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques and deliberately damaged [po huai 4275 0975] Sino-U.S. relations.

The statement expressed their shock and disappointment in President Clinton, who had made an announcement on allowing Li Denghui to visit the United States in his capacity as an alumnus of Cornell University. The statement indicated that, since the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the basic cause for the rapid development of Sino-U.S. relations lies in that fact that several U.S. Governments had observed, in its wake, the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques grounded on the one China principle, that Taiwan is a part of China. U.S.-Taiwan ties are to be confined to non-governmental relations. Nevertheless, the fact that the U.S. Government allowed Li Denghui to visit the United States has shaken precisely that foundation. Because of Li Denghui's special status, no matter on what ground, in what capacity, or in what way, the moment he steps on U.S. territory, he will inevitably create the impression of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" objectively.

According to the statement, Li Denghui's U.S. visit is by no means an isolated incident, nor is it a so-called "purely private visit" as the U.S. Government has described, but a new act of President Clinton deliberately damaging Sino-U.S. relations, being misguided by anti-Chinese forces in the United States and Taiwan. This act is likely to lead the United States onto a path moving in the dangerous direction of confronting China.

Dozens of Cornell University alumni from mainland China and Chinese students and scholars have written letters to Cornell University President Rhodes to protest against the Cornell University Authorities' taking active part in promoting Li Denghui's U.S. visit and the political activities of creating "two Chinas," and "one China, one Taiwan," and demand a halt to such acts of splitting China.

According to the letter, the alumni and Chinese scholars of Cornell University from the PRC are greatly shocked and anxious about Cornell University asking Li Denghui to make a speech at the 1995 alumni reunion.

The letter said that Li Denghui has all along attempted to make arrangements to visit the United States and other countries through various political channels, and his goal is to seek support for his "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan" strategy, which seeks to ultimately separate Taiwan from China. Cornell University is one of the best universities in the United States and the world; it has a long history of academic excellence, showing respect for knowledge and justice. Now the current university authorities have accepted

some money from Li Denghui and consequently have taken an active part in pushing the political activities of Li Denghui's U.S. visit in disregard of the reputation of the university, thus roughly [cu bao di 4723 2552 0966] violating international criteria and the "one China" stance the U.S. Government announced in the 1982 Shanghai Communiqué.

Central Eurasia

Li Lanqing Signs Summary of Meeting With Russia
OW1806073495 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0613 GMT 14 Jun 95

[By reporter Hu Hanying (5170 3352)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing said today that the Chinese-Russian Commission for Trade-Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation had successfully finished its work during the current session.

Li Lanqing made these remarks at a signing ceremony for the Summary of the Third Session of the Chinese-Russian Commission for Trade-Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in Moscow. Earlier today, Vice Premier Li Lanqing held talks with his Russian counterpart, Davydov, before signing the summary of the session.

On the great significance of Sino-Russian economic-trade and scientific-technological cooperation, Li Lanqing said that both China and Russia will face the challenge and opportunity of the 21st century, and so bilateral cooperation will play a great role. He said that the economies of China and Russia are mutually complementary, there exists a traditional friendship between the two countries, and they also enjoy the advantage of geographic proximity. Li Lanqing said that he has good aspirations and confidence in the prospects of bilateral relations.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Davydov said at the signing ceremony that he was satisfied with the results of the talks between the delegations of the two countries.

Premier To Visit Belarus, Ukraine, Russia

OW1606163095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1354 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA) — Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang announced in Beijing today: At the respective invitations of Alyaksandr G. Lukashenko, president of the Republic of Belarus; Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma; and the Russian Federal Government; Li Peng, premier of the State Council, will separately pay an

official visit to Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia from 21 to 28 June.

Sino-Belarusian Economic Relations Viewed
OW1906055395 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0517 GMT 19 Jun 95

[By Cui Shaochun]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, June 19 (XINHUA) — Belarus Premier Mikhail Chyhir is expecting promising economic cooperation with China following the visit of his Chinese counterpart Li Peng scheduled for late June.

Chyhir said President Alyaksandr Lukashenka visited China in mid-January this year and Premier Li Peng is going to visit Belarus soon. Such visits at high levels will definitely help develop economic relations between the two countries.

The Belarusian premier noted there exist bright prospects for the Sino-Belarus relationship and his nation is willing and ready to continue economic cooperation with China.

Chyhir said transportation by sea instead of by land will not only facilitate bilateral trade but lower transport fees as well.

He said Belarus needs China's consumer goods and cotton while Belarus products of electronics, automobiles and machinery, the forte of the country's industry, may interest Chinese traders.

The Belarusian premier told XINHUA in Minsk in a recent interview that his country is fighting an economic crisis which he attributed to changes in the economic relations resulting from the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Belarus still gets 80 percent of its raw materials from Russia and sells as much of its end products to it. A May 14 referendum in Belarus, therefore, favored expansion of cooperation with Russia and an economic integration with it.

But the dependence is forcing Belarus to resuscitate its industry and agriculture and to cultivate markets at home and in other parts of the world.

Chyhir pointed out Belarus is a sovereign state despite the economic integration with Russia and attributed the political stability in the country in recent years to sound religious and ethnic relations in the country.

Chyhir said he is expecting a successful and fruitful visit by the Chinese premier.

Northeast Asia

Mobile Exhibition on Nanjing Massacre Opens
OW1606163295 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
1553 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanjing, June 16 (XINHUA) — A mobile exhibition depicting the savage acts of the invading Japanese troops in Nanjing was unveiled in Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province, on Thursday [15 June] to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance to Japan [World War II], which falls August 15.

On show at the exhibition are 280 historical pictures and two video films, which record the Nanjing Massacre and atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers in the 1937-1945 period.

The Nanjing Massacre, the worst mass slaughter by Japanese militarism in the Asia-Pacific region during the Second World War, claimed 300,000 lives in six weeks.

The exhibition, to be shown in 11 cities in Jiangsu, will last three months.

Atlas of China's Role in World War II Published
OW1806144195 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
1429 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) — The first atlas on the history of China's eight-year war against Japanese aggression is published here recently to mark the 50th anniversary of the Chinese people's victory in the war and the world people's victory in World War II.

The hard-bound book is divided into seven chapters covering the Japanese armed aggression of Northeast China in 1931, the breakout of the nationwide war in 1937 and the start of the Pacific Ocean War in 1941, Japanese fascists' surrender in 1945, and the victory of Chinese people in their war against Japanese aggression.

The atlas has about 200 maps and charts, illustrating the process of the war, including 100 charts showing the commanding systems and comparison of military forces of the two sides at different stages. All the maps and charts are captioned.

Recent statistics show that China lost some 30 million lives, including soldiers and civilians, during the war.

The atlas was compiled by the China Society for the Study of the Anti-Japanese War, the Memorial Hall of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, and the China Cartographic Publishing House.

Japanese Entrepreneur Donates to Foundation*OW1906111995 Beijing XINHUA in English
1110 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) — Masaharu Matsushita, Chairman of the Board of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. LTD, donated one million US dollars towards the China Foundation of Peace, Friendship and Development here this afternoon.

Sun Pinghua, President of the Sino-Japan Friendship Association (SJFA), accepted the donation on behalf of the Foundation, which will soon be launched.

The money will be used to support development of China's science and technology as well as the country's personnel training.

Prior to the donation ceremony, Sun conferred the title of "Sino-Japan Friendship Envoy" on Matsushita.

Matsushita and his party arrived here yesterday for a visit as guests of the SJFA.

Liaoning Official Meets DPRK Consul General*SK1906045095 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 2 Jun 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Han Chol [7281 0772], new consul general of the DPRK Consulate General in Shenyang, paid an official visit to the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee on the morning of 1 June.

Gu Jinchu, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, and Wang Huaiyuan, deputy secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, met Consul General Han Chol and both sides held a cordial and friendly talks.

Southeast Asia & Pacific**Cambodian Minister Continues Official Visit****Meets Qian Qichen***OW1606171795 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0946 GMT 16 Jun 95*

[Comparative version of OW1606121195, originally filed from XINHUA in English; explanatory notes describe differences from the XINHUA English version]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and visiting Ing Huot [XINHUA English omitted the word "visiting"], minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia, reached broad consensus on bilateral ties and international issues in their friendly and sincere talks at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse this morning [XINHUA English said "in-

ternational issues in their talks here today." Omitting description and location of talks].

Ing Huot and his party arrived in China on 14 June for a four-day official visit at the invitation of Qian Qichen. [XINHUA English said "The Cambodian minister is here on a four-day official visit to China as Qian's guest."]

China and Cambodia enjoy long-standing, traditional friendship [XINHUA English omitted "long-standing"]. When Premier Zhou Enlai and King Sihanouk cultivated each other's acquaintance at the Bandung Conference 40 years ago, they ushered in a new era of Sino-Cambodian friendship and cooperation [XINHUA English said instead "The meeting between Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk and the late Chinese Premier Zou Enlai on the fringes of the Bandung Conference 40 years ago ushered in a new era in Sino-Cambodian friendship and cooperation"], Qian noted.

Over the past four decades, the two countries have sympathized with and supported each other in the world ["in the world" was omitted in XINHUA English] in safeguarding national independence, building national economies, and maintaining world peace, Qian said.

The Chinese vice-premier noted [XINHUA English said "noted particularly"] the new growth of the good-neighborly ties, friendship [XINHUA English omitted "friendship"], the mutually beneficial cooperation, and frequent bilateral exchanges in political, economic, trade, cultural and other fields since the founding of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia [XINHUA English said "in recent years" instead of "since the founding..."].

In 1994, the Sino-Cambodian trade volume rose 73.5 percent from the previous year [XINHUA English said instead "The two-way trade rose 73.5 percent last year"], and the economic cooperative projects [XINHUA English omitted "economic"], which have been agreed upon, are being successively implemented [XINHUA English said instead "have been in the process of execution"], Qian added.

The Chinese government supports and encourages its enterprises [XINHUA English said instead "businesses"] to commit various investments and conduct various forms of cooperation in Cambodia [XINHUA English said instead "to invest in Cambodia"], and to participate in its recovery and reconstruction [XINHUA English said instead "in its economic recovery and re-building undertakings"], Qian said. He also expressed the hope that the Cambodian Government would provide conveniences to Chinese enterprises' business operations [XINHUA English said instead "businesses"] there.

Ing Huot expressed that the Cambodian Government and people are very thankful to the Chinese Government and people for their sincere support and assistance to Cambodia's cause of independence, peace, and unification over a protracted period of time [XINHUA English said instead "During the talks, Ing expressed appreciation for China's sincere support for and assistances in his country's cause of independence, peace and unification"], spoke highly of China's achievements in reform, opening up, construction, and contributions to maintaining regional and world peace and stability [XINHUA English said instead "China's achievements in reform and opening up to the outside world and its role in maintaining regional and world peace and stability"].

The Cambodian Government and people will [XINHUA English said instead "The Cambodian government will"], as in the past, stick to the line [XINHUA English said "policy" instead] set by King Sihanouk in developing friendly relations with China, Ing Huot [XINHUA English said instead "Ing"] said.

He [XINHUA English said instead "The Cambodian minister"] reiterated that Cambodia recognizes only one China [XINHUA English said instead "reiterated the position that his country recognizes only one China"], that is, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan as one of its provinces [XINHUA English said instead "and that Taiwan as one of its provinces"]. The Cambodian Government and people fully support's China's great cause of reunification [XINHUA English said instead "Cambodia supports fully China's reunification cause, he stressed"].

Ing Huot also gave a briefing on the progress Cambodia has made in carrying out peaceful reconstruction at home and handling foreign affairs [XINHUA English said instead "During the talks, Ing also briefed Qian on Cambodia's domestic peace and reconstruction processes as well as foreign relations"].

The Chinese Government [XINHUA English said "China" instead] is pleased with the achievements scored by Cambodia on the road of peace, stability, and development and in handling foreign relations [XINHUA English version said instead "is pleased with Cambodia's achievements in its efforts to strive for peace, stability and development, and in foreign affairs"], Qian Qichen [XINHUA English said instead "Qian"] said.

At present, the Asia and Pacific region is enjoying political stability and vigorous [XINHUA English said instead "vital"] economic growth, and most of the Southeast Asian countries are in a period of [XINHUA English said instead "in the course of"] stable economic

growth, Qian Qichen stressed [XINHUA English said instead "Qian noted"], adding that all these have provided a favorable international environment for Cambodia's recovery, reconstruction and development.

As Cambodia's friendly neighbor [preceding phrase was omitted in XINHUA English], we hope [XINHUA English said instead "China hopes"] that the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia [XINHUA English said instead "the Cambodian government"] would seize the precious historical opportunity [XINHUA English said instead "the historic opportunities"], handle properly the current problems, heal the wounds of war, and successfully build its own country [XINHUA English said instead "make the country strong and prosperous"]. These are the aspirations of the Cambodian people, and the aspirations of the people of China, which is a country friendly to Cambodia [XINHUA English said instead "and the aspirations of the Chinese people as well"], he [XINHUA English said instead "Qian"] said.

Meets Li Peng

OW1606114995 Beijing XINHUA in English
1134 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China hopes for enhanced political, economic, cultural and other ties with Cambodia.

While meeting here today with Ing Huot, minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia, the Chinese leader said China and Cambodia have profound traditional friendship, which has stood the test of time.

China supports the Cambodian government and people, led by King Norodom Sihanouk, for their endeavors to achieve national unity and reconciliation, and to rebuild the nation, Li Peng said.

He expressed the belief that the Cambodian people will overcome the current difficulties and realize national rejuvenation at an early date.

The Chinese premier also said that China hopes for multi-form economic cooperation with Cambodia, and encourages its businessmen to invest there.

Ing Huot told Li that the Cambodian government and people, guided by King Sihanouk, are committed to national peace, stability and development.

Cambodia follows a foreign policy of good-neighborliness, and puts great emphasis on developing friendly relations with China, Ing said.

The Cambodian minister also voiced appreciation for China's tremendous support for its peace and re-construction undertakings.

Ing and his party arrived here Wednesday [14 June] for a four-day official visit to China.

Sees 'Bright' Future for Ties

OW1706123595 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
1207 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) — Ing Huoj, Cambodian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, said here today the relations between his country and China are "very good" and have a "bright" future.

In an interview with XINHUA here this afternoon before his departure for Pyongyang, Ung said that since 1950s when Samdech Norodom Sihanouk met with the then Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, there have been various aspects of assistance and cooperation between the two countries.

He quoted Sihanouk as saying that such relationship can be termed as "special".

During his meeting with Chinese Premier Li Peng in Beijing, Ing reaffirmed Cambodia's position of adhering to "One-China" policy.

Ing told the reporter that the two countries have not only been supporting each other politically and but helping each other economically.

He noted that China has provided Cambodia with a free aid of 10 million U.S. dollars for its economic rehabilitation and an interest-free loan of 8.6 million U.S. dollars.

In addition, he said China presented 2,000 tons of rice to victims of Cambodia's flooded area, and that he is grateful for this.

Ing noted that the Cambodian people are now engaged in reconstruction work under the leadership of King Sihanouk, and this offers opportunities for its cooperation with China.

He held that there is a great potential for bilateral cooperation in terms of trade.

He expressed Cambodia's willingness to conduct economic cooperation and trade with China in the fields of agriculture, light industry, building materials, machineries and energy.

Noting that Chinese entrepreneurs are welcome to invest in Cambodia, Ing said that they have a good investment law which guarantees the interests of foreign investors.

Lao Delegation Visits Beijing

Meets Wei Jianxing

OW1806091195 *Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese* 1600 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By reporter Feng Xiuju (7458 4423 5468); the following item was issued by XINHUA as a replacement for a 17 June 1355 GMT report on Wei Jianxing meeting with a Lao delegation, which XINHUA then killed at 1600 GMT. Explanatory notes describe the differences with the initial XINHUA item]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA) — Wei Jianxing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, met here with a delegation of the Lao party and government supervision committee this evening. [Initial XINHUA version read: "While meeting here with a delegation of the Lao party and government supervision committee this evening, Wei Jianxing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, expressed the hope that the entire party would make joint and unremitting efforts to fight against corruption."]

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, he welcomed the visit by the delegation headed by Khamman Sonvileut, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy director of the Lao party and government supervision committee.

When touching on the anticorruption issue, Wei Jianxing said anticorruption work is a long-term and complicated task. [Initial XINHUA version read: "Wei Jianxing said anticorruption work is a long-term and complicated task."] The Chinese Government and the CPC are fully aware of the task and have always dealt with the matter as a key one which concerns the future of the party as well as the country. In the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we will persistently and unremittingly carry out the anticorruption struggle.

He said two lines of defense should be built in anticorruption work. [Initial XINHUA version: "He stressed two lines of defense should be built in anticorruption work."] First, a line of defense of party disciplines and state laws, which impose serious punishment according to the law on those who breach party disciplines and violate state laws. Second, a line of defense of ideology and moral concepts which requires party members and cadres to honestly perform their duties, to exercise self-restraint, and to increase their capability to oppose corruption and prevent changes.

Wei Jianxing expressed the hope that the discipline inspection and supervision organs of China and Laos will enhance exchanges and cooperation to promote the development of friendly relations between the two parties and countries.

Khamman Sonvileut said the Lao People's Revolutionary Party is ready to exchange experiences with the CPC in party building and discipline inspection and to further develop the friendly relations between the two parties and between the two countries.

Hou Zongbin, Chen Zuolin, and Cao Qingze, deputy secretaries of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, were present during the meeting.

The Lao delegation arrived in Beijing on 15 June at the invitation of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline inspection.

Anticorruption Struggle Urged

OW1706132295 Beijing XINHUA in English
1304 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) — An official of the Communist Party of China (CPC) urged here today that all party members make joint and unremitting efforts to fight against corruption.

Wei Jianxing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, made the call during a meeting with a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Wei said anti-corruption is a long-term and complicated task. The Chinese government and the CPC are fully aware of the task and have always dealt with the matter as a key one which concerns the future of the party as well as the country, he added.

He noted that two defense lines should be built in anti-corruption, namely, a defense line of party disciplines and state laws, which impose serious punishment on violators, and another of mental and moral concepts which requires self-restraint of party members.

Wei expressed the hope that the supervision departments of China and Laos increase exchanges and cooperation so as to promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries as well as between the two parties.

Khamman Sonvileut, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and head of the delegation, said that the Lao People's Revolutionary Party is ready to exchange experience with the CPC in party building and discipline inspection.

Sonvileut, who is also in charge of a committee of party and government supervision of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and his party arrived here Thursday [15 June] at the invitation of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Hunan To Inaugurate Flight to Bangkok

OW1806090795 Beijing XINHUA in English
0846 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Changsha, June 18 (XINHUA) — Central China's Hunan Province is to initiate its first international flight on July 20, a weekly falling on every Thursday from Changsha, the provincial capital, [to] Bangkok.

Boeing 737-500 will be used for the air route, and the number of flights will be increased in future.

To date, Hunan has a single port of entry in the air, and one air passage for flights to Hong Kong. The opening of the Changsha-Bangkok direct flight will greatly facilitate the province's contacts with Southeast Asia.

In recent years, Hunan has seen remarkable growth of economic cooperation and trade with the region, and the annual bilateral trade volume has reached 80 million U.S. dollars.

It used to take two days from Hunan to Thailand with all the detouring through Hong Kong or other Chinese cities. Now the direct flight will only take three hours.

Zou Jiahua Continues Pacific Region Visit

Ends Australia Visit

OW1906041295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0331 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Canberra, June 19 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua flew to New Zealand this morning after ending his week-long visit to Australia.

With an aim to further the bilateral relationship between China and Australia, Zou's visit represented a further increase of high-level contacts between the two countries.

During his visit, Zou met with Australian Governor-General Bill Hayden and Prime Minister Paul Keating and had extensive talks with them on the regional and world issues as well as bilateral relations.

He also discussed with several senior Government ministers on further promoting trade and economic links between the two countries.

Zou's visit was also characterized by his extensive meetings with people in Australian economic circles.

In Sydney, Zou delivered a speech to businessmen, outlining the five-point guidelines governing Sino-Australian economic ties.

He also briefed them on the latest developments in China's economic reforms and expressed his welcome to them to do business in China.

During his tour in Australia, Zou visited several companies and enterprises, including the Channa mine, the largest joint venture between the two countries, the Port of Melbourne, power station and other facilities, showing great interest in Australia's infrastructure construction such as energy and transportation.

Australia is the first leg of Zou's three-nation trip, which will also take him to New Zealand and Singapore.

Travels to New Zealand

OW1906071895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0658 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wellington, June 19 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua said here today that the recent development of Sino-New Zealand relations is "satisfactory."

Upon his arrival here for a five-day visit to New Zealand, he noted that "exchanges of high-level visits between leaders of the two countries have been frequent and friendly cooperation and exchanges in the economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields have yielded fruitful results."

The main purpose of his current visit, he said, is to deepen friendship between the two countries, enhance mutual understanding, expand bilateral trade and promote mutually-beneficial cooperation.

"Given the high degree of complementarity between our two economies, there is a great potential for us to further strengthen cooperation, learn from each other's strong points to offset one's own weaknesses and supply what the other needs on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," Zou said.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Minister, Delegation End Mozambique Visit

OW1606165395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1641 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maputo, June 16 (XINHUA) — The Chinese cultural delegation left here today for Seychelles at the end of a three-day goodwill visit to Mozambique.

Headed by deputy Chinese minister of culture Chen Changben, the Chinese delegation arrived here on Tuesday [13 June] for talks on closer cooperation in the fields of culture, including relics preservation and archives protection.

Under agreements reached between the two sides, China will send technicians to Mozambique for guidance work on relics preservation and archives protection.

China is also to stage acrobatic performances and an arts and crafts exhibition in the southern African country.

During the visit, the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) organizational secretary Rosalia Lumbela met with the Chinese delegation.

Tanzania's Amour Meets With NPC Delegation

OW1606214995 Beijing XINHUA in English
2122 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam, June 16 (XINHUA) — Zanzibar President Salmin Amour who is also second Vice President of Tanzania, today invited Chinese individuals and companies to utilize the good economic and business climate in Zanzibar and in Tanzania in general to invest and enter into joint ventures with local companies.

At a meeting with the visiting Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation headed by Zhu Qizhen, Vice-Chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, President Amour commended China's assistance to Zanzibar, saying that it had greatly assisted in Zanzibar's development.

He said that China is a true friend of Zanzibar, adding that China is one of the first countries supporting Zanzibar's January Revolution in 1964 and China had given Zanzibar people a lot of economic and technical assistance over the past more than 30 years.

President Amour told the Chinese guests that the political and economic reforms held in recent years in Zanzibar had created a conducive environment for local and foreign investors. He asked Chinese companies to use such a chance to invest or enter into joint ventures with local companies.

In the afternoon, speaker of the House of Representatives of Zanzibar Ali Khanis Abdulla also met and had a friendly talks with the Chinese delegation members.

The Chinese NPC delegation arrived here on Wednesday for a five-day friendly visit to Tanzania.

West Europe

Li Lanqing Visits Finland, Norway

Meets Finnish President

OW1706032895 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0230 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Helsinki, June 16 (XINHUA) — Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari met with visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing here today for talks about further enhancement of bilateral links.

No political issue has ever existed between Finland and China and the two sides can hold frank and friendly dialogues, Ahtisaari noted.

He said that this has pushed forward relations between the two countries and promoted the development of bilateral economic and trade ties.

But there are great potentials for their economic and trade cooperation, the president added.

China and Finland have traditional ties of cooperation, Li said, and stressed that the two countries are economically complementary with great potentials for cooperation to be explored.

Li arrived here Wednesday [14 June] for a three-day visit to Finland.

Leaves Finland for Norway

OW1706112195 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0851 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Helsinki, June 17 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing ended his three-day official visit to Finland starting from Wednesday [14 June] and left for Norway this morning.

Finnish Deputy Prime Minister Sauli Niinistö, Finnish Ambassador to China Ilkka Ristimäki and Chinese Ambassador to Finland Zheng Jinjong saw Li off at the airport.

During his stay in Helsinki, Li held meetings with Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen and Parliament Speaker Ritta Uusikainen.

Li also visited some Finnish companies and enterprises.

Arrives in Norway

OW1806025595 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0238 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bergen, Norway, June 17 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing arrived here Saturday [17 June] on a four-day official visit.

Accompanying Li on his visit were Li Shuwen, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese State Council, Gu Yongjiang, vice-minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, and Wang Chunzheng, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Grete Knudsen, Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping, and Bergen Mayor Lars Tanageras met Li and his entourage at the airport.

The Chinese vice-premier visited Norway's biggest industrial company Hydro soon after his arrival from Finland.

Bergen is the second largest city in Norway and serves as the hub of trade, marine navigation and fishing on the western coastline.

Visits North Sea Oil Platform

OW1906015595 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0124 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bergen, Norway, June 18 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing visited the world's largest oil platform on the North Sea Sunday.

The Chinese vice-premier made a tour of the Hanoytangen Dock off the west Norwegian coast where a floating oil platform is under construction.

The oil platform, claimed to be the largest of its kind in the world, is being built with steel-reinforced cements and will cost 2.3 billion U.S. dollars. It will be towed and positioned for operation in October at the Troll oilfield on the North Sea off Norway.

The Chinese vice-premier also visited a seawater fishery at the Mowl Fjord later in the day.

Li Lanqing arrived here from Finland Saturday [17 June] on a four-day official visit.

Accompanying the Chinese vice-premier on his visit were Li Shuwen, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese State Council, Gu Yongjiang, vice-minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, and Wang Chunzheng, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The Chinese delegation will visit Oslo Monday.

French Decision on Nuclear Tests Reported

HK1906060395 *Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*
15 Jun 95 p 1

[Article by reporter Wang Fang (3769 5364): "France Has Decided To Resume Nuclear Tests"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 13 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—French President Jacques Chirac formally

announced at a press conference held at the Elysee Palace this evening that France had decided to resume underground nuclear tests in September this year and that by 31 May 1996 France will have carried out another eight nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

President Chirac said: "It is time to make a decision. We did not wish to resume nuclear tests. But unfortunately we suspended tests in April 1992, which was too early. We have listened to the opinions of experts from various fields. They unanimously said: France's defense and independence are based upon a credible nuclear deterrent, so it should guarantee the safety [an quan xing 1344 0356 1840] and reliability of its nuclear deterrent. If we are to pass into the simulated nuclear test stage, we must carry out a series of nuclear tests now."

When asked by a reporter what impact France's decision would have on the international community, President Chirac said, "our decision will certainly have repercussions in some countries in the world, but it accords with France's interests and independence," therefore "it is unalterable." He emphasized that these nuclear tests "will not have any effect on the surrounding environment."

When referring to the treaty on complete prohibition of nuclear tests to be signed in June 1996, President Chirac said that "France will sign the treaty without any reservations."

Netherlands Prime Minister's Visit Reported

Meets With Ministers

OW1606120595 Beijing XINHUA in English
0702 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Three Chinese ministers met with Prime Minister of the Netherlands Wim Kok and his accompanying economic delegation here this morning.

They are Minister Chen Jinghua of the State Planning Commission, Minister Wu Yi of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation and Minister Gu Xiulian of Chemical Industry.

Chen Jinghua briefed the Dutch entrepreneurs on China's current economic situation and the country's Ninth Five-Year Plan, which will begin from the next year.

He said that China's current economic situation is "quite good", and the goal of macro-control set early this year has been reached. He predicted that China's industrial and agricultural production, foreign trade and financial revenue and expenditure would achieve their targets as expected.

This would lay a good foundation for the implementation of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, he said.

The Ninth Five-Year Plan will focus on raising economic efficiency, further promoting agriculture, energy, transportation, telecommunications, automobile, electronics and chemical industries, as well as on environment protection, Chen said.

He expressed the hope that Dutch entrepreneurs would become good partners of their Chinese counterparts in the above-mentioned fields.

Kok said that his country is very interested in China's Ninth Five-Year Plan and Dutch enterprises would try to reduce production costs and raise quality.

Signs Cooperative Documents

OW1606120395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1140 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Netherlands businessmen who are accompanying their Prime Minister Wim Kok on a visit to China signed a total of 17 contracts and memorandums with their Chinese counterparts here this evening.

Prime Minister Wim Kok attended the signing ceremony.

Those co-operative documents cover urban communications, transportation, sewage disposal, chemical fertilizer, fishery, agriculture, energy, automobile manufacturing, banking business, and scientific and technological exchanges.

Visit 'Very Successful'

OW1606162995 Beijing XINHUA in English
1556 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Netherlands Prime Minister Wim Kok said here today that his current official visit to China has been "very successful."

At a press conference here this evening, the prime minister said his meetings or political talks with Chinese leaders, including Jiang Zemin, Li Peng and Qiao Shi, were held in an "open and frank" way.

Kok said he, along with an economic mission accompanying him, is here to strengthen cooperation with China in economy, trade, investment in addition to deepening, widening and improving political relations.

He said that Li Peng mentioned during the talks with him that priorities for China's development are agriculture, communications, tele-communications, water conservancy and energy, and this provides chances for the Netherlands to cooperate with China.

Kok told the press conference that almost 20 agreements were signed between the two sides during his visit, which laid the foundation for their further cooperation.

The prime minister reaffirmed the Netherlands' support for China's entry to the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Netherlands' attitude toward this matter is positive, he added.

Kok and his party are scheduled to leave here for Shanghai tomorrow.

Briefed by Shanghai Mayor

*OW1706135395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1332 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, June 17 (XINHUA) — Netherlands Prime Minister Wim Kok today had a meeting with Shanghai Mayor Xu Kuangdi, who briefed him on the city's economic development.

Xu told the prime minister that some 90 percent of foreign investors in Shanghai have been successful and the city welcomes Netherlands cooperation in industries, banking, finance and other areas.

Kok said that the Netherlands would cooperate with Shanghai in water conservancy, port construction, urban development, energy, finance and environmental protection.

It is learned that there are now 34 Netherlands-invested projects in Shanghai with a total investment of 140 million US dollars.

Last year, the two-way trade volume between Shanghai and the Netherlands reached 160 million US dollars and the trade volume kept increasing since the beginning of this year.

Prime Minister Wim Kok and his party arrived here earlier today from Beijing.

In the afternoon, the prime minister was present at the ceremonies for the officiating of the Shanghai branch of a Netherlands Bank and the opening of a joint-venture of engineering copy-machines.

Also today, a Sino-Dutch agreement on the construction of a Netherlands mansion was signed.

The 10,000 sq-m mansion will be built in the city's downtown areas with a total investment of about 100 million US dollars. The mansion, which will be designed by Dutch experts, will house the representative offices of business organizations of the Netherlands government as well as some leading companies such as Philips.

The Netherlands-style mansion is expected to be a new spot both in the city's appearance and in Sino-Dutch economic cooperation and trade ties.

Deals Signed in Shanghai

*OW1806132395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1306 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, June 18 (XINHUA) — Agreements on the establishment of a number of Sino-Dutch joint ventures were signed here yesterday or today, while some others went into operation.

So far, Holland has invested in a total of 41 projects in Shanghai, involving more than 260 million U.S. dollars.

Visiting Netherlands Prime Minister Wim Kok and Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Sha Lin, attended the opening ceremonies of some joint ventures, along with entrepreneurs from the two sides.

Those joint ventures cover financial, high-tech and real estate industries.

Wim Kok said here today that the Netherlands has a large amount of pension funds and individual's bank savings, much of which can be invested abroad.

He noted that his country is to further co-operate with Shanghai in the fields of water conservancy, ports, urban construction, energy, finance, environmental protection.

Leaves for Guangzhou

*OW1806160495 Beijing XINHUA in English
1549 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, June 18 (XINHUA) — Visiting Netherlands Prime Minister Wim Kok wound up his visit in Shanghai and left here this afternoon by plane for Guangzhou.

This morning, accompanied by Niu Maosheng, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of Water Resources, Wim Kok and his party visited an export-oriented industrial zone in the Pudong New Area and unveiled the stone slab for a Sino-Netherlands joint venture — the Philips and Sanye Passive Components No. 1 Co., Ltd.

This afternoon, Wim Kok and his party made a boat excursion of the Huangpu River.

Latin America & Caribbean

Further Reportage on Li Ruihuan 4-Nation Visit

Speaks in Havana

OW1806071995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0614 GMT 14 Jun 95

[By reporter Chen Hegao (7115 7729 7559)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 13 Jun (XINHUA) — On 13 June, the municipal government of Havana, capital of Cuba, held a solemn ceremony in the Chinese community's area of the city to confer the title of an illustrious guest of the city of Havana on Chairman Li Ruihuan of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Havana Mayor Martinez delivered an ebullient speech at the ceremony. He said: The friendly contacts between the Cuban and Chinese peoples have a long-standing history. Overseas Chinese and Chinese people living in Cuba made valuable contributions to Cuba's independence and construction. As one of China's important leaders, Chairman Li Ruihuan made great efforts to promote friendly Cuban-Chinese relations. On behalf of the municipal government and citizens of Havana, I confer the title of Illustrious Guest of the City of Havana on Chairman Li Ruihuan.

In his thank-you speech Li Ruihuan said: "I believe the title conferred on me is not only an honor to me, but vividly express the Cuban people's friendliness toward the Chinese people."

He said: The overseas Chinese and Chinese people in Cuba made important contributions to Cuba's revolution and economic construction. In recent years, the exchanges between China and Cuba increasingly expanded, and the two countries continuously strengthened cooperation. He expressed his belief that such friendly cooperation will surely be further consolidated and developed through joint efforts.

After the ceremony ended, Li Ruihuan visited the Chinese community's area and held cordial conversations with overseas Chinese and Chinese people from various circles.

Reception Held; Castro Attends

OW1706122495 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0607 GMT 15 Jun 95

[By reporters Chen Hegao (7115 7729 7559) and Hou Yaoqi (0186 5069 0366)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 14 Jun (XINHUA) — Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Xu Yicong hosted a reception in Havana the evening of 14 June for

Chairman Li Ruihuan of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the occasion of the latter's visit to Cuba. Cuban State Council President Fidel Castro attended the reception and wished Li Ruihuan's visit to Cuba complete success.

Li Ruihuan held a cordial conversation with Castro during the reception. Castro wished everything will go well during Li Ruihuan's visit to Latin America, and asked the latter to convey his regards to Jiang Zemin and other Chinese leaders. Li Ruihuan expressed thanks to Castro and other Cuban leaders for their warm receptions and careful arrangements. He expressed the hope that high-level Chinese and Cuban leaders will maintain frequent contacts to further promote the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Among the Cuban leaders who also attended the reception were Vice President Lage of the State Council, Cuban Foreign Minister Robaina, and Vice Chairman Jaime Crombet of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Last night, Chairman Li Ruihuan visited all the personnel at the Chinese Embassy in Cuba.

Meets Jamaican Parliament Leader

OW1606105595 Beijing XINHUA in English
0318 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 15 (XINHUA) — Chairman Li Ruihuan of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Jamaican House of Representatives Speaker Carl Marshall discussed here today measures to promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

During their meeting, Li said Jamaica is an important country in the Caribbean region and the Chinese government appreciates the important role played by Jamaica in regional and international affairs.

Li hoped that his current visit could help establish ties between the CPPCC and the Jamaican House of Representatives and stimulate the development of bilateral relations.

Marshall hoped that Li's visit to Jamaica will expand the existing cooperation between the two countries.

Later in the day, Li met with representatives of the Chinese community in Jamaica.

Li arrived here this morning for a four-day official visit, the second leg of his four-nation Latin America tour, which will also take him to Brazil and Chile.

The CPPCC chairman is expected to meet with Jamaican Governor-general Howard Felix Hanlan Cooke and other officials Friday.

Confers With House Speaker

OW1606155295 Beijing XINHUA in English
1527 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 15 (XINHUA) — Chairman Li Ruihuan of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Jamaican House of Representatives Speaker Carl Marshall discussed here today measures to promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

During their meeting, Li said Jamaica is an important country in the Caribbean region and the Chinese government appreciates the important role played by Jamaica in regional and international affairs.

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Li arrived here this morning for a four-day official visit, the second leg of his four-nation Latin America tour, which will also take him to Brazil and Chile.

The CPPCC chairman is expected to meet with Jamaican Governor-general Howard Felix Hanlan Cooke and other officials Friday.

Calls on Governor-General

OW1706020895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0109 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 16 (XINHUA) — The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee Chairman, Li Ruihuan, called on Jamaican Governor-General Howard Felix Hanlan Cooke here today.

Cooke praised the role played by the CPPCC in China's democratic and political construction.

He also expressed the hope that the two countries would increase exchanges of visits, learn from each other and promote cooperation in all fields.

Li said that the two countries should tap potentials for further cooperation in the political, economic, trade and other sectors.

Li arrived here from Havana Thursday [15 June] for a four-day official goodwill visit to strengthen Sino-Jamaican relations.

Jamaica is the second leg of Li's four-nation Latin America tour, which will also take him to Brazil and Chile. He has just concluded a visit to Cuba.

The CPPCC leader's trip, which began on June 12, is aimed at promoting exchanges of high-level visits between China and Latin American countries, deepening mutual understanding, expanding interflow and cooperation and fostering mutually beneficial development.

Comments on Taiwan Issue

OW1706015495 Beijing XINHUA in English
0144 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kingston, June 16 (XINHUA) — As the Taiwan issue is related to China's sovereignty and reunification, any remarks or moves to separate Taiwan from China are regarded as a wanton interference in China's internal affairs and would be opposed by the Chinese people, CPPCC Chairman Li Ruihuan said here today.

During his talks with Jamaican Prime Minister Percival Noel James Patterson here, Chairman Li of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) said that there is only one China in the world and Taiwan is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory.

The government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government which represents the whole Chinese People, he said.

In Chinese history, Li said, all those who tried to split their motherland with foreign backing and betray the national interests had come to a disgraceful end.

And they would be denounced by the Chinese people forever, he added.

He said the peaceful reunification of China reflects the common desire of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and has become an inexorable trend.

Any attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" not only would go against the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation, but also would affect the stability and development of Taiwan and inevitably end in a total failure, Li said.

The CPPCC chairman praised the Jamaican government for its adherence to the "one-China" policy.

On bilateral relations, Li said China will cooperate with Jamaica and support each other in dealing with international affairs.

Since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Jamaica 23 years ago, Li said, bilateral relations have developed steadily.

He expressed his hope that the existing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will be further strengthened.

The Jamaican prime minister said that when Jamaica established diplomatic ties with China 23 years ago, the government held that the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China.

This stand is the cornerstone of Jamaica's relations with China, Patterson said.

Li arrived here yesterday for an official goodwill visit and is scheduled to leave for Brazil tomorrow to continue his Latin America tour. He has already visited Cuba, and Chile will be the last leg of his current trip.

Meets Opposition Party Leader

OW1806075995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0209 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kingston, 16 Jun (XINHUA) — Li Ruihuan, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, this afternoon met, in Kingston, with Seaga, leader of the Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), a Jamaican opposition party. They discussed issues concerning developing friendly relations between the CPC and JLP.

Li Ruihuan said: The CPC has maintained good relations with both the JLP and Jamaica's People's National Party. The CPC develops friendly relations with the two parties according to the principle of independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Li Ruihuan said he hoped the CPC and JLP will work to further enhance the friendship between the Chinese and Jamaican people and to further develop Sino-Jamaican relations.

Seaga said Li Ruihuan's visit was a milestone in the development of Jamaican-Chinese relations, as well as an important event in CPC-JLP relations.

He said the JLP admired China's rapid economic development over the past years and attaches importance to developing relations with the CPC and the Chinese Government. He expressed the hope that Li Ruihuan's visit will further strengthen these relations.

Ends Visit, Departs for Brazil

OW1806154795 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kingston, June 18 (XINHUA) — Li Ruihuan, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), concluded his official goodwill visit to Jamaica and left here today for Manaus, Brazil, to continue his four-nation Latin American trip.

Li's tour, which began on June 12 from Cuba, will also take him to Chile. He arrived here on June 15.

During his visit here, the CPPCC leader met with Jamaican Governor-General Howard Cooke, Prime Minister Percival James Patterson and other government officials. He also had talks with Jamaican parliament and opposition party leaders.

The two sides focused their discussions on ways to promote bilateral cooperation in political, economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

Li's Latin American tour will end on June 28.

Begins Visit to Brazil

OW1806230895 Beijing XINHUA in English 1813 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Manaus, Brazil, June 18 (XINHUA) — Li Ruihuan, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), arrived here today from Kingston, beginning a week-long official visit to Brazil.

Manaus, a tourist resort, is the state capital of Amazonas with a population of about 1.5 million. Li will meet local officials and visit some places today and tomorrow.

Then Li will visit the state of Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian capital of Brasilia, where he is expected to meet Brazilian government and parliament leaders and judicial officials.

The two sides will discuss ways to enhance cooperation between China and Brazil in political, economic, trade, scientific and technological sectors.

The Chinese leader will also visit Sao Paulo.

Brazil is the third leg of Li's four-nation Latin American tour, which will also take him to Chile. He has already visited Cuba and Jamaica.

Venezuelan President Meets NPC Delegation

*OW1806081795 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1320 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[By reporters Jin Shenjian (6855 3088 0313) and Liu Chunxiang (0491 2504 4382)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Caracas, 13 Jun (XINHUA) — Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera said here on 13 June that Venezuela wants to enhance and develop economic cooperation and trade relations with China.

President Caldera made the above remark while meeting with Yang Zhenya, head of a delegation of the National People's Congress [NPC] Foreign Affairs Committee. He said during his three satisfactory visits to China he was accorded warm hospitality every time by the Chinese Government and people. Caldera pointed out that developing the Sino-Venezuelan relationship is the common wish of two countries. Though the present trade volume between Venezuela and China is not large,

Venezuela may supply some products to China and purchase some products from China.

At the beginning of the meeting, Yang Zhenya conveyed President Jiang Zemin's greetings to President Caldera, for which Caldera expressed thanks. President Caldera also asked the delegation to relay his personal and the Venezuelan Government's greetings to President Jiang Zemin.

Yang Zhenya said President Caldera, engaged in promoting friendly relations between China and Venezuela for a long time, is an old friend of the Chinese people. He expressed the hope that Venezuela, under the leadership of President Caldera, will achieve better economic growth, will become richer and stronger, and will see its friendly and cooperative relationship with China further develop.

Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Sun Yanheng was present at the meeting.

Political & Social**Dissident Liu Gang Released From Jail***HK1806031895 Hong Kong AFP in English
0305 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 18 (AFP)—China released from jail Sunday leading 1989 pro-democracy movement student activist Liu Gang at the end of a six-year jail sentence for "counter-revolutionary" crimes.

The 35-year-old dissident, number three on a 1989 most-wanted list of pro-democracy activists, said by telephone from his father's home in northeastern Jilin province that he had been released early Sunday.

The former physics student was arrested on June 19, 1989 and sentenced to six years in prison as well as to two years deprivation of political rights.

Further on Release*HK1806040795 Hong Kong AFP in English
0343 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 18 (AFP)—China on Sunday released from jail leading 1989 pro-democracy movement student activist Liu Gang at the end of a six-year jail sentence, but the dissident said he remained under effective house arrest.

The 35-year-old dissident, number three on a 1989 most-wanted list of pro-democracy activists, said by telephone from northeastern Jilin province that he had been released at 5:30 a.m. Sunday (2130 GMT Saturday) and arrived at his father's house in Liaoyuan city one hour later.

The former physics student was the last of the student leaders of the pro-democracy movement to remain in prison for his role in the 1989 protests that were bloodily suppressed on June 4 in the Tiananmen Massacre.

He was arrested on June 19, 1989 and sentenced to six years in prison and two years deprivation of political rights for "counter-revolutionary" crimes.

Liu said he had been transferred Thursday from Lingyuan No.2 Prison in Liaoning province (North-East), where he served his sentence, to Siping Prison in neighbouring Jilin, where he was held for three days to prevent family members coming to meet him on his release.

He was then taken to Xining police station in Liaoyuan city, where police reiterated that he would be deprived of his political rights for two years and remain under "tight administrative control," he said.

"They said I was not allowed to meet foreign journalists nor hostile forces, not allowed to work in a collective or state-owned unit, not allowed to leave the Longshan district (where his father lives) and not allowed to contact friends," Liu said.

In fact, he added, he did not believe he would be able to leave his father's home, saying "it's worse than house arrest, in fact it is like still being in prison."

Liu pledged to continue with his pro-democracy activity, saying he did not fear further detention.

"If they only let me live in the world like a pig with no freedom of speech, then I would like to die," he said.

Describes Treatment in Prison*HK1806061295 Hong Kong AFP in English
0533 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[By Tiffany Bown]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 18 (AFP)—China released from jail on Sunday leading 1989 pro-democracy movement student activist Liu Gang at the end of a six-year jail sentence, but the dissident said he remained under effective house arrest.

The 35-year-old activist, number three on a 1989 most-wanted list of pro-democracy activists, said by telephone from northeastern Jilin province that he had been released at 5:30 a.m. Sunday (2130 GMT Saturday) and arrived at his father's house in Liaoyuan city one hour later.

The authorities however have place strict conditions on his movements and communications with other people.

"They said I was not allowed to meet foreign journalists nor hostile forces, not allowed to work in a collective or state-owned unit, not allowed to leave the Longshan district (in Liaoyuan, where his father lives) and not allowed to contact friends," said Liu, who refused to sign his release document.

"If they only let me live in the world like a pig with no freedom of speech, then I would like to die," Liu said.

The former physics student was the last of the student leaders of the pro-democracy movement to remain in prison for his role in the 1989 protests that were bloodily suppressed on June 4 in the Tiananmen Square massacre.

He was arrested on June 19, 1989 and sentenced on February 6, 1991 to six years in prison — backdated to the time of his seizure — and two years deprivation of political rights after being found guilty of "conspiracy to subvert the government."

Liu said he had been transferred on Thursday [15 June] from the infamous Lingyuan No. 2 Prison in northeastern Liaoning province, where he served his sentence, to Siping Prison in neighbouring Jilin, where he was held for three days to prevent family members coming to meet him on his release.

He was then taken to Xining police station in Liaoyuan city, where police reiterated that he would have no political rights for two years and remain under "tight administrative control," he said.

The authorities are now moving his registered place of residence against his will to Liaoyuan, where he said he did not believe he would be able to leave his father's home, which he was "sure" was now under police surveillance.

"It's worse than house arrest, in fact it is like still being in prison," he said, adding that if the authorities strictly implemented their conditions, he would seek political asylum abroad.

The dissident confirmed reports of serious physical and psychological maltreatment in the vast Lingyuan penal institution, saying he had been placed under a regime of "serious control" on nine occasions during his detention.

At these times he was — among other punishments such as solitary confinement — deprived of vegetables and fed only on maize bread, forced to sit for periods of 14 hours on a bench facing the wall and seriously beaten with 12,000-volt electric batons.

"Persecution of political prisoners is very serious in Lingyuan," he said, describing prison officers in China's northeast as many times more "evil" than anywhere else and saying he had gone on hunger strike on several occasions to protest his maltreatment.

"The higher your educational level, the worse the persecution. Hooligans receive much better treatment than political prisoners. They want to reform political prisoners into hooligans," he said.

Despite reports that Liu contracted a range of diseases in prison, he said he now felt well, but added that he needed a medical check-up.

He pledged to continue with his pro-democracy activities, saying he did not fear further detention.

But he added that he remained optimistic about the political prospects of China, forecasting that, while real democracy would remain a long way off, Chinese people would be able to vote for their president by 2000 and saying he hoped to stand in any such election.

Liu studied physics at Hefei University of Sciences and Technology under celebrated professor Fang Lizhi, now

in exile in the United States, and later began a doctorate in theoretical physics at Beijing University that was cut short when he became a key leader in the 1989 pro-democracy movement.

The dissident's release comes at a time when many other pro-democracy activists — including Liu's brother — are back in detention after being rounded up in an extensive clampdown ahead of the sixth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Fears Brother Arrested

HK1906063095 Hong Kong HONGKONG
STANDARD in English 19 Jun 95 p 1

[By Amy Liu and Reuter]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prominent Chinese dissident Liu Gang said yesterday he had been freed after completing a six-year jail term for his role as one of the leaders of the 1989 student demonstrations in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

"I was released this morning," 33-year-old Mr Liu said by phone from his home in the north-eastern province of Jilin. "I had completed my six-year sentence."

The former physics student at Beijing University was sentenced on charges of conspiracy to subvert the government for his part in the June 1989 student-led protests for greater democracy. He had been listed third on the government's most wanted list of 21 students, behind Wu'er Kaixi and Wang Dan, after the army crushed the protests.

"I feel very happy to be free, although I cannot say that I am yet completely free," he said from his home in Lingyuan.

Police had told him he was not allowed to leave his home district for two years and that he "must not speak to foreign reporters" or have any contact with "enemies of the state".

"They also told me not to have any contact with hostile forces. I said I did not know who they meant since these people did not have such information written on their foreheads.

"I asked if this included U.S. President Bill Clinton, but they told me to work it out for myself," he said.

The court that sentenced him in February 1991 after nearly two years in detention, also deprived him of his political rights for the next two years.

"I feel as if I have been tempered by this six years in prison. I feel it is a great honour to have been jailed by the Chinese Communist Party.

The Communist Party has given me no reason to respect them," Mr Liu said.

"They treat us Chinese as slaves, as if we are just half a person."

Mr Liu said he was in good health. There have been reports he was mistreated in detention in the Lingyuan Labour Reform camp in north-eastern Liaoning province. He was said to have smuggled a letter out of jail outlining how he had been tortured and beaten.

Reporters who visited the jail last year described it as clean and tidy. They were shown prisoners playing basketball and were allowed to watch Mr Liu walk past but could not speak to him. They said he looked in good health.

Mr Liu said yesterday he was anxious about his younger brother, Liu Yong, 25, who disappeared on 17 May when he visited Beijing to look for a house for Liu Gang to live in after his release. "We are afraid he has been arrested by police," Mr Liu said.

Before the student demonstrations, Mr Liu worked for the Beijing Social and Economic Sciences Research Institute, a semi-private organisation run by Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao, both jailed for 13 years as "black hands" or instigators of the student demonstrations.

Mr Chen was released last May for health reasons and lives under virtual house arrest at home in Beijing. Mr Wang was freed earlier and flown immediately to the United States where he was given asylum.

Meanwhile, Xu Liangying, a Beijing-based dissident said despite Mr Liu's release, China had not shown any leniency towards the dissidents. He criticised the continued detention of a dozen dissidents who were taken away by the authorities late last month. They included Wang Dan, Liu Xiaobo and Liu Nianchun.

"It is baffling of China to continue the detention, even two weeks after the sixth anniversary of June 4," Mr Xu said.

He was disappointed at official indifference to their demands, outlined in a petition, for leniency towards the dissidents.

Mr Xu said he hoped Beijing would release the dissidents as soon as possible.

Wei Jingsheng 'Might' Be Allowed To Go Abroad

*HK1606150395 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO
in Chinese 15 Jun 95 p 8*

[Dispatch by reporter Tseng Hui-yen (2582 1979 3601):
"Beijing Authorities May Allow Wei Jingsheng To Go

Abroad, Hint He Will Be Placed Under Continued Surveillance If He Does Not Go Abroad"]

[FBIS Translated Text] New York, 13 Jun (LIEN HO PAO) — Wei Jingsheng, the "father of the pro-democracy movement" in mainland China, has been secretly detained for more than one year. Recently, the authorities told him that they might allow him to go abroad, but hinted that, if he did not want to go, his present condition of "living under surveillance" would not be changed.

The New York-based "Human Rights in China" organization published a "special report on Wei Jingsheng who is under illegal detention" on 13 June. It has been learned by the above human rights organization that a foreign personality inquired at a mainland public security department about Wei Jingsheng's condition during his visit to the mainland last February. An official of the public security organ answered: "We may allow Wei Jingsheng to go abroad, and will let him go immediately as long as he has the document to leave the country." The said figure has relayed the above information to Wei Jingsheng's relatives.

According to "China Human Rights," this information indicates that, although the mainland public security authorities did not clearly express their intention of letting Wei Jingsheng go abroad, they have expressed the idea that, if Wei Jingsheng, who has been placed under surveillance for more than a year, does not want, or does not meet, the requirements to go abroad, his present condition will not be changed.

When Wei Jingsheng was first released from prison in 1993, he said that he would rather be in jail than go abroad.

During the secret detention of Wei Jingsheng for more than a year, no reason has been given, no legal procedures have been processed, and no one knows whether he is safe or in danger. Under the circumstances of losing hope for his release, his relatives, who have kept silent all along, eventually came to the end of their patience, and began asking about Wei Jingsheng and requesting to visit him in accordance with the law.

On 15 April this year, Wei's sister went to the reception center for visits from the masses under Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, requesting to "find her missing relative Wei Jingsheng." An official receiving her admitted that Wei was "placed under residential surveillance" there.

Wei Jingsheng's sister pointed out that, according to the law in mainland China, a person under surveillance still has personal freedom, and the surveillance should not be longer than three months. Moreover, the unit, location,

and term of the surveillance should be clearly written on the Letter of Decision. However, these are totally at variance with the actual conditions of Wei Jingsheng's case. He is like a missing person, no location of detention is available, and no one knows whether he is safe or in danger. This goes against the law. The abovementioned official admitted that "this indeed does not conform with the stipulations," but they must carry out instructions from the higher authorities.

With regard to the request made by Wei Jingsheng's sister to visit him, the answer is: Wei is in good health, there is no problem with his life, but visits are out of the question. He also stressed that Wei Jingsheng's case is special, so it is inappropriate to place him under surveillance at home or to let people visit him. Being utterly helpless, Wei Jingsheng's sister made a final request to pass on her short letter of greetings to him, but the public security official replied that people were not allowed to communicate with him for the time being.

Wei Jianxing on Anticorruption Campaign

OW1706183695 Beijing XINHUA in English
1602 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) — The priority for keeping officials clean this year is to crack down the malpractice of using public funds for private enjoyment, a senior Chinese official said today.

Another major task for the current anti-corruption campaign is to maintain the efforts to handle major cases, according to the official.

Wei Jianxing, secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China (CPC), made the remark at a four-day national conference on the supervision of law-enforcement, which closed today.

"After the case of Wang Baosen and others concerned was exposed, the CPC Central Committee made an immediate decision to deal with it, which has won wide support from the masses of officials, party members and ordinary people," said Wei, who is also secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee.

"This has also helped build up the people's confidence in fighting against corruption," he said.

Wei said that all departments should take a resolute hand toward major cases, especially those committed by leading officials. "Whoever and whatever they might concern, they must be seriously dealt with according to law, with no laxity permitted," he said.

He noted that an inspection of law-enforcement should be conducted, proceeding from such sectors like finance,

securities, building construction, real estate and land-leasing, where major cases are more likely to occur.

However, both determination and cautiousness are needed in dealing with cases. "They should be handled according to legal procedures and based on facts, which should also be in agreement with and serve to the overall situation of reform, development and stability," he said.

Wang Kunyun Becomes Acting Governor of Jilin

OW1806114195 Beijing XINHUA in English
1118 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) — Gao Yan, governor of northeast China's Jilin Province, has replaced Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan provincial committee of the Communist Party of China, according to a decision made by the CPC Central Committee.

Pu was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress at its third session in March, 1995.

Meanwhile, Wang Yunkun, 52 year-old deputy governor of Jilin Province and party secretary of the CPC Changchun City Committee, has become acting governor of the province.

Gao Yan Named Yunnan Secretary

OW1906143395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0823 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) — The CPC Central Committee has decided to appoint Comrade Gao Yan [7559 0917] as a member, standing committee member, and secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; and to remove him from the posts of deputy secretary, standing committee member, and member of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee. Comrade Pu Chaozhu no longer serves as secretary and a standing committee member of the Yunnan Provincial CPC committee.

Liu Huaqing Attends Symposium on Qu Qiubai

OW1806102395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1001 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) — A symposium was held here today to mark the 60 anniversary of the death of an early leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), Qu Qiubai, who was killed by Kuomintang's troops in 1935.

Qu joined the CPC in 1921 and became its leader in 1927. He died at the age of 36. Qu was framed up as

a traitor in the chaotic Cultural Revolution (1966-76). His name was cleared after the period ended.

Hu Sheng, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), said at today's meeting that Qu, as a correspondent in Moscow, "was among the first to give a systematic description of the newly-founded socialist Soviet to Chinese readers."

Also, he worked as an important go-between for the international communist movement and the Chinese revolution.

It was under Qu's leadership that the CPC decided to launch an armed riot to overthrow the Kuomintang's rule and further carry out the revolution in the countryside, Hu said.

Ten years ago, the Party's central committee declared to give Qu a just appraisal.

"Qu was one of the principal leaders of the Chinese Communist Party in her early time, and a great Marxist, an outstanding revolutionary, a theorist as well as a propagandist of the proletariat. He was also among the important founders of the Chinese revolutionary literature," according to the announcement.

Qu once helped Lu Xun, one of China's most well-known cultural masters in this century, in guiding the progressive literature movement in the 1930s.

The commemoration of Qu today will inspire the party and the people, especially the youth, to learn from the revolutionary pioneer. People should inherit his fine thoughts and cultural merits, and carry forth his lofty revolutionary spirit, Hu said.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by CASS, the Party History Research Center as well as the Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, and the Party Committee of Jiangsu Province, where Qu was born.

Among the attendants were Liu Huaqing, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and other Chinese leaders, including Li Tieying, Chen Muhua and Qian Zhenying.

The 14-volume "The Collection of Qu's Works" is to have its last volume published late this year, the meeting revealed.

It contains most of the political documents and literary works by Qu and is expected to provide more detailed data of the party's early history.

Early this year, China first published "Theses by Qu Qiubai", which was edited by Qu himself in 1927.

"They are clues for understanding how Qu became a principal Chinese leader in the 1920s," said Huang Changjun, senior editor of the Chongqing Publishing House.

Luo Gan Attends Opening of Wuhan Bridge

*OW1806134295 Beijing XINHUA in English
1332 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wuhan, June 18 (XINHUA) — The Wuhan Second Chang Jiang River Bridge opened to traffic today in this capital of central China's Hubei Province, following the first that was completed 38 years ago.

Liu Huaqing, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Rong Yiren, Chinese Vice-President, wrote inscriptions for the completion of the bridge. Late Chinese President Li Xianning inscribed the bridge's name before his death.

Luo Gan, State Councillor and Secretary-General of the State Council, attended today's opening ceremony on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

This highway bridge includes a 1,876-m-long main bridge, which was designed and constructed by the the Major Bridge Engineering Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Railways. Its maximum width of its six-lane deck is 29.4 m.

The bridge's cable-stayed structure for the central span is 400 m long, believed to be the largest among the world's completed prestressed concrete cable-stayed bridges with continuous spans.

It is located 6.8 km away from the first bridge across China's longest Chang Jiang River and links the two districts of Hankou and Wuchang in Wuhan.

Since the first bridge was completed in 1957, the number of cross-river vehicles has increased by leaps and bounds. The Wuhan No.2 Chang Jiang River Bridge will handle 50,000 vehicles daily, more than half of the present cross-river vehicles, and serves as a communication hub linking highways leading to neighboring provinces in all directions.

The construction of the bridge started in 1991.

Li Ruihuan Writes Inscription for Monument

*OW1706181995 Beijing XINHUA in English
1744 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dongying, June 17 (XINHUA) — A large monument containing 1,093 glass jars of

sample water from the Yellow River was completed today in Dongying City in east China's Shandong Province, the mouth of the river to the Bohai Sea.

The samples of water, half a cubic meters each, were taken every five kilometers along the river all at ten o'clock on August 27 last year. They were placed in the monument, 790.3 meters long, 2.5 meters high and one meter thick, in the direction as the Yellow River runs.

Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, wrote an inscription for the monument.

Xiao Yang Urges Improvements to County Judiciary

*OW1806134495 Beijing XINHUA in English
1327 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yantai (Shandong), June 18 (XINHUA) — Chinese Minister of Justice Xiao Yang today called on the nation to make earnest efforts to improve the building of the county judiciary organs.

Addressing a national conference on justice here today, the minister said that the county justice organ is a basic part of the the grass-root government, playing a key role in curbing the crimes and protecting the people.

He said that the healthy functioning of the county justice organs has a direct bearing on perfecting the legal system, the country's political stability, social tranquillity and economic development.

Xiao said that efforts will be made to intensify the building of the county justice organs with the development of the socialist market economy.

Tibet's 'Exiled Leaders' Make Statement on Panchen

*HK1706074695 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 17 Jun 95 p 8*

["A statement from Tibet's exiled leaders in response to allegations against the Dalai Lama"—"From the Department of Information and International Relations, Central Tibetan Administration"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The official Chinese reaction to the announcement of the Panchen Lama's reincarnation by His Holiness the Dalai Lama came in the form of a New China News Agency (Xinhua) dispatch of May 17, 1995. The report contains a statement by a spokesman of the People's Republic of China's Bureau of Religious Affairs. The statement makes unfounded

claims regarding the status of the Dalai Lamas and Panchen Lamas.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama has made numerous approaches to China since the demise of the Panchen Lama in 1989. However, China rejected all His Holiness's requests to send religious delegations to Tibet to assist and participate in the search for the reincarnation.

His Holiness has no desire to politicise the issue of the Panchen Lama's reincarnation. In fact, the child he has recognised as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama was born and lives in Tibet. In announcing the child's name, His Holiness appealed to China to extend its assistance in "enabling Rinpoche to receive a proper religious training and to assume his responsibilities".

The Chinese statement claims "the titles of Dalai Lama and Panchen Erdini of Gelugpa school of Tibetan Buddhism were conferred by the central government of the Qing Dynasty". It is clear from historical accounts that the title "Dalai Lama" was offered by the Mongol Prince Altan Khan to Sonam Gyatso in 1578. Sonam Gyatso then became known as the Third Dalai Lama.

The claim that the Qing Dynasty originally conferred the title "Panchen" is similarly untrue. The title "Panchen" came to be accorded to the abbots of Tashilhunpo Monastery in the following way.

Gedun Drup, who was retrospectively recognised as the First Dalai Lama, founded Tashilhunpo Monastery in 1447. When he met Panchen Choglay Namgyal, Gedun Drup answered all the spiritual questions the great master put to him.

Deeply impressed, Panchen Choglay Namgyal bestowed on him the title "All-knowing". Subsequently, Gedun Drup came to be known by the titles "All-knowing" and "Panchen". The word Panchen is made up of the first syllables of two words, "Pandita", a Sanskrit word meaning scholar, and "Chenpo", a Tibetan word meaning great.

Gedun Drup was the first abbot of Tashilhunpo Monastery and 13 abbots succeeded him, prior to the enthronement of Lobsang Choekyo Gyaltsen. All were accorded the title "Panchen". However, the fifteenth abbot, Lobsang Choekyi Gyaltsen, assumed a position of special significance when the Fifth Dalai Lama gave Tashilhunpo Monastery to him. Since then, Lobsang Choekyi Gyaltsen's reincarnations have been recognised and known as Panchen Lamas.

In 1731 the Manchu Emperor Kiang-shi offered the title Erdini to the Fifth Panchen Lama, Lobsang Yeshe. Erdini is a Mongol word meaning "Precious Jewel" and is a complimentary title.

The Qing or Manchu emperors revered the Dalai Lamas. In 1792, in response to the Tibetan government's request, the Manchu emperor despatched a large force to help the Tibetan army repulse the Gurkha invaders. In the same year, a system was instituted for selecting the reincarnations of high lamas by the drawing of lots.

An event in Mongolia, over which Tibet traditionally wielded spiritual authority, was the cause for the introduction of this system. On the death of the Mongol lama, Erdini Pandita Khtutuku, a dispute arose over the selection of his reincarnation. In order to avert such complications in the future, the lot system was introduced.

There is no historical evidence to suggest that the system was established for the purpose of selecting the reincarnations of the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama. Moreover, the Manchus (the Qing rulers of China) were a distinct Central Asian Buddhist people, an alien power occupying China. Even the Chinese recognise the Manchus as an alien occupation force.

The Chinese statement claims that they played a decisive role in selecting and installing the Fourteenth Dalai Lama. In reality, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama was selected according to Tibet's religious traditions, and China's approval was neither needed nor sought. The Tibetan National Assembly confirmed the Fourteenth Dalai Lama in 1939.

When the enthronement took place on February 22, 1940, Wu Zhongxin, the Chinese emissary, like the envoys from Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal and British India, had no special role to play.

The Chinese statement further alleges that His Holiness has disregarded "fixed historical convention, undermining religious ritual". It terms the announcement of the Panchen Lama's reincarnation as "illegal and invalid". These are politically motivated allegations.

If they mean that the system of drawing lots was not applied in the case of recognising the present reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, then only in the recognition of three of the 14 Dalai Lamas and two of the 10 Panchen Lamas has this system been used.

The system of drawing lots was introduced in 1792, during the reign of the Eighth Dalai Lama. Since then there have been six successive Dalai Lamas and lots were drawn in only three cases.

The relationship between the Dalai Lamas and the Panchen dates back to time of the Fifth Dalai Lama and his contemporary Panchen Lobsang Choekyi Gyaltsen, who is regarded as the Fourth Panchen Lama. Panchen Lobsang Choegyal has recognised the Fifth Dalai Lama.

The Fifth Dalai Lama, in turn, recognised Panchen Lobsang Yeshe as the Fifth Panchen Lama. The Seventh Dalai Lama recognised the Sixth Panchen Lama, who in turn recognised the Eighth Dalai Lama. The Eighth Dalai Lama recognised the Seventh Panchen Lama. The recognition of the Tenth Panchen Lama's reincarnation by His Holiness is in accord with this convention.

If respect for Buddhist traditions is the criteria for the legality of the search and recognition of the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, there are no grounds for opposing His Holiness's decision.

Whether His Holiness's action "will meet with opposition from people of the Tibetan Buddhism circles" or with respect will only become clear if the people of Tibet are given the freedom to express their true feelings.

We will not respond to statements Tibetans in Tibet are forced to make by their Chinese rulers. We are well aware of the difficulties they find themselves in. The reality is that Tibet is an occupied country under colonial rule.

Minister Addresses Meeting on Law Enforcement

OW1706074195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0738 GMT 14 Jun 95

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yan (1728 0917) and XINHUA reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA) — A national law-enforcement and supervision conference of discipline-inspection and supervision organs was held in Beijing today. Cao Qingze, Central Discipline Inspection Commission deputy secretary and supervision minister, urged discipline-inspection and supervision organs at all levels to intensify law-enforcement and supervisory efforts through the implementation of major policy decisions and measures taken by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on deepening reform, opening wider to the outside world, promoting development, and maintaining stability.

The conference was the first of its kind since discipline-inspection and supervision organs began jointly conducting their affairs. Its central topic was to review and share law-enforcement and supervisory practices and experiences over the past two years, and to study and plan law-enforcement and supervisory work for the present stage and for some time to come.

It is reported that in recent years, discipline-inspection and supervision organs at all levels have generally enforced laws and exercised supervision while keeping in mind the central tasks of the party and government to ensure the implementation of central measures on

macroeconomic regulation and control, the reduction of peasants' financial burdens, the transformation of governmental functions, the conversion of enterprise operating mechanisms, and the handling of hot topics that have evoked strong public resentment. They have made positive contributions to safeguarding central authority, ensuring the smooth implementation of policies and decrees, and promoting sustained, rapid, and healthy national economic development. Over the past two years, discipline-inspection and supervision organs nationwide have enforced laws and exercised supervision in more than 15,900 cases; investigated and dealt with more than 31,800 cases; taken actions against 11,653 people for breaches of party and political discipline; helped relevant departments formulate more than 80,500 rules and regulations; and helped the state retrieve or avert economic losses totaling 9.47 billion yuan.

During the conference, Cao Qingze said: At present, some localities and departments show no misgivings about harming overall interests for the sake of their own interests. Breaches of political discipline — such as not implementing or incorrectly implementing the party's principles and policies, not enforcing or incorrectly enforcing state laws and regulations, and ignoring decrees and prohibitions — have occurred from time to time. These have eroded the party's leadership, corrupted social morals, and seriously affected healthy progress in reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Cao Qingze emphasized: To safeguard centralized and unified leadership, and to ensure the smooth implementation of policies and decrees, the main law-enforcement and supervisory tasks at present and for some time to come are: Intensifying efforts to supervise and inspect actions that ignore decrees and prohibitions; earnestly investigating and dealing with various erroneous actions that violate political discipline; intensifying efforts to supervise and inspect the implementation of central policies and measures on inflation control; focusing on supervising and inspecting in conjunction with relevant departments those policies and measures on controlling excessive growth in fixed-asset investments and consumption funds; suggesting that relevant departments take decisive actions to firmly stop and correct discipline breaches in this respect while conducting thorough investigations to determine responsibility; intensifying efforts to supervise and inspect the implementation of various agricultural and rural policies; continuing to supervise and inspect efforts to reduce peasants' financial burdens; earnestly investigating and dealing with the practices of retaining, diverting, and squandering special agricultural funds and funds for buying agricultural and sideline products; exercising effective supervision over the transformation of government functions

and enterprise reform and development by encouraging government departments to streamline administration, delegate power, change their work style, improve efficiency, and provide better service for enterprise reform and development; playing an active role in investigating and handling major incidents; and earnestly investigating and dealing with leading cadres and responsible individuals in connection with heavy economic losses and personal injuries and deaths caused by serious bureaucracy, negligence of duty, and malfeasance.

Cao Qingze said: Discipline-inspection and supervision organs at all levels should also enforce laws and exercise supervision in light of the hot topics that have evoked public resentment in their localities and departments. They should take timely actions to earnestly investigate and deal with matters that involve the reputations of the party and government, infringe on the interests of the state and people, and impair party-people and cadre-people relations.

Attending the conference were Hou Zongbin, Chen Zuolin, and Wang Deying, Central Discipline Inspection Commission deputy secretaries; Liu Liying, Li Zhilun, He Yong, and Peng Gang, Central Discipline Inspection Commission Standing Committee members; Vice Supervision Ministers Feng Tiyun and Zuo Lianbi; and persons in charge of discipline-inspection and supervision bodies and directors of law-enforcement and supervision offices from departments under central party and government organs and from various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government.

Technical Training for Grass-Roots Cadres

OW1606152295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0334 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 12 June (XINHUA) — The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and the China Association for Science and Technology recently issued a joint circular on the "Main Points of a Plan for Training Party Members and Grass-roots Cadres in Rural Areas in Practical Technologies and Knowledge About the Market Economy from 1995 to 2000" (hereafter referred to as "Main Points").

The "Main Points" say that, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, the training program should conscientiously carry out the guiding spirit of the decisions adopted at the 14th Party Congress and the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the 14th CPC Central Committee as well as the guiding spirit of "Some Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council Concerning the Acceleration of

Scientific and Technological Popularization Work" and the "Decision Adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council Concerning the Acceleration of Scientific and Technological Progress." The training program should be carried out in light of the goal of deepening rural reform, developing rural economy, and establishing a socialist market economic system.

The fundamental goal of this training program is as follows: Beginning from now until 2000, the country will provide rotation training for party members and cadres, particularly young party members and cadres, of administrative villages and village and town enterprises across the country to teach them practical technology and knowledge about the market economy. Major efforts should be made to train leading cadres of 2 million administrative villages and village and town enterprises. They should learn and master, through this training program, at least one or two subjects of advanced production techniques and business management skills suitable to local conditions. The program will enable a group of people to achieve the level of peasant-technical personnel [nong min ji shu yuan 6593 3046 2111 2611 0765], peasant-technician [nong min ji shi 6593 3046 2111 1597], or higher.

The "Main Points" say that the content of the training program should focus on popularizing and promoting a knowledge of various practical techniques, market economy, and management of village and town enterprises — knowledge that is suitable to the development of the local economy and meets the needs of the market economy. First priority should be given to training in agricultural techniques characterized by high yield, quality, and economic results. Meanwhile, the program should be adjusted and strengthened in light of economic conditions in various areas and different objects. In areas where the local economy is mainly based on agriculture, the training program should concentrate on a knowledge of practical techniques to promote a high-yield, high-quality and high-efficiency agriculture as well as of the market economy. In areas where village and town enterprises are thriving, attention should be paid to the training of business management and practical agricultural techniques. In coastal and border areas, training on export-oriented economy should be added.

Artists Mark Centennial of Leading Chinese Painter
OW1606143795 Beijing XINHUA in English
1358 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — More than 300 Chinese artists held a ceremony marking the birthday of the Chinese artist, Xu Beihong (1895-1953), here today.

Liu Zhongde, minister of culture, said that Xu made great achievements in the art of painting and made outstanding contributions to the development of art during his lifetime.

Liu also called on all Chinese painters to strive to promote fine arts by hard work and determination.

He Luli, vice-mayor of Beijing, cited the painter as an outstanding artist as well as a great patriot.

Both an artist and educator, Xu was born into a farmer's family in Yixing, Jiangsu Province.

After the founding of New China in 1949 he became president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts. He died at the age of 59, of a cerebral hemorrhage.

He is best known for his traditional paintings, oil paintings, and sketches, covering a wide range of topics, including human figures, mountains, water, birds, animals, and flowers. His riderless, galloping horses in particular are world-famous.

Chief Judge Says Courts Should Maintain Stability
OW1906092195 Beijing XINHUA in English
0911 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)— All courts in China should proceed in their work from maintaining stability, and deal with cases that might affect social stability in a proper manner so as to eliminate any factors of instability, Chief Judge Ren Jianxin said here today.

He made this request at a national conference concerning the enforcement of the Law on Judges which will go into effect on July 1. "Officials of all courts should have a full understanding of the extreme importance of properly dealing with contradictions among people, and handle appropriately all kinds of disputes which come out in the process of deepening the reforms," he said.

"As for some disputes which involve people's vital interests, courts should deal with them without any delay and solve them properly," he stressed.

The Chief Judge said that the policy of severe punishment according to law should be maintained in cracking down upon criminal activities affecting social order.

He called on the courts to cooperate with the police and procuratorates to undertake a well-organized crack-down, especially on gang crimes and crimes involving guns so as to curb the rising tendency of crimes.

Statistics of the first quarter of this year show that major criminal cases investigated by the police rose by 11.5 percent over the same period last year; criminal cases

handled by courts added up to over 113,900, a 5.88 percent rise over the same period last year.

"To severely punish criminals of economic crimes and to promote the deepening of the anti-corruption campaign is another important measure to maintain stability," said Ren, adding that in trying economic cases, whoever they might concern, they must be punished according to law.

In the first quarter this year, China's courts dealt with more than 11,300 economic cases, and sentenced nine officials at the bureau level and 63 at the county and division level.

Inspection Team Urges Protecting Buddhist Grottoes

OW1906100295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0929 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) — An inspection team of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has urged authorities of coal-rich Datong City, in north China's Shanxi Province, to take immediate measures to protect the precious Buddhist grottoes suffering from pollution.

According to the latest issue of "China Environment News", 51,000 Buddhist statues of Yungang Grottoes in Datong are suffering from industrial pollution, natural erosion and severe damages.

Yungang Grottoes are among the first batch of national key cultural relics under the State protection announced by the State Council in 1961. Over the past dozen years, many factories have been built around the grottoes and severely polluted the environment.

The results of the city environment monitoring station show that the daily volume of suspending particles in the air and the density of carbon monoxide around the grottoes all surpassed the standard, and every day sees more than 18,000 coal trucks pass the grottoes.

The NPC Standing Committee team, which has been to Datong to inspect the environmental protection work, held that there must be no delay in protecting the cultural relics. The team members held that immediate measures must be taken to protect the grottoes, including the immediate drafting of a protection program, having the routine of the coal trucks changed, the planting of more trees, the building glass shields in front of the grottoes, and soliciting international aid.

Survey Describes 'Rural Migration'

HK1806071795 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY
MORNING POST in English 18 Jun 95 p 6

[By Jasper Becker in Beijing]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's first major survey of rural migration has shown nearly half its 450 million peasants want to move to cities or have already done so.

The survey of 4,000 households in eighty villages in eight provinces showed 12 per cent had migrated to the cities. A further 37 per cent said they wanted to leave the land.

The Ministry of Labour inquiry has not yet been published, but Liu Danhua, deputy director of the rural division, said initial results indicated 54 million peasants nationwide had left the land and another 166 million would leave if they have the chance.

"The positive aspect is that the majority — 54 per cent — replied that they would prefer to stay where they are," she said.

She said some observers in China had raised alarm by predicting a massive and uncontrollable flight to the cities by the peasants, attracted by the higher wages and bright lights. Ms Liu said much depended on improving employment prospects in the countryside.

The survey, carried out over four months this year, indicated 20 per cent of rural households did not have enough arable land — less than one mu is available per labourer, too little to provide an adequate living.

As many as thirty per cent of respondents to the survey said they hoped to contract more land, at least five mu.

Arable land available per labourer nationwide has shrunk since 1949 and now stands at two mu, or five mu for each rural household.

According to official statistics, the amount of arable land per labourer in 1952 was 12.5 mu.

In the intervening years, China's population has more than doubled, while valuable farming land has been lost to industrial and urban development.

Ms Liu said the Government must help poorer farmers get access to capital and better technology.

"The crux of the problem is finding ways of helping such peasants earn the money to pay for better skills, technology and other resources," she said.

The survey confirmed early estimates, which put migration to the cities since 1979 at some 50 million. However, the survey showed that the vast majority of these had stayed in the same province.

Three per cent of respondents had moved to another province which nationwide would mean 13.5 million have done so.

"This is still a lot if they descend on a few major cities," said Ms Liu.

Science & Technology

CAS Report Views 'Rational Utilization'

OW1906024995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0201 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanjing, June 19 (XINHUA) — Saving and rational utilization of resources is the major way China will be able to make up for its shortage of resources in the next century, according to a report.

Experts from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), proposed this in a report on development strategy for the 21st century, when the scale of the Chinese economy is expected to expand by several dozen times and the population to increase to 1.6 billion.

"China must establish a resources-saving national economic system with its own characteristics, including resources-saving production and consumption systems," said the report, which was completed by CAS experts including CAS Academician Zhou Lisan.

The report suggests that China, a country whose population accounts for one fifth of the world's, should improve significantly the efficient use of resources and reduce the consumption of energy and raw materials per unit of product by relying on science and technology, and the market economy mechanism.

The experts said that resources-saving production includes agriculture which saves land, water, time and energy, and an industrial complex that saves energy, raw materials, water, and comprehensive transportation which saves energy and land.

The report, titled "The Fourth Report on China's National Conditions", said a resources-saving consumption system calls for thrift and rational consumption.

It is improper for China to spread the use of family cars on a large-scale in the next few years because of the special national conditions featured by a serious shortage of land, and oil and other resources and a huge population, said the experts.

A public transportation network which is convenient, complete and radiating in all directions should be established instead, the experts said.

The report also put forward an open strategy for resources utilization, including making full use of the resources which are abundant in China and importing those which are rare or insufficient domestically.

Article Reviews High-Tech Development

OW1606115795 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 May 95 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Chen Zhujia (7115 4371 3946): "Marching Toward the Commanding Height of Science and Technology — Roundup of Hi-Tech Research and Development in China"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the latest reports, the "Shuguang 1000" large-scale parallel computer system with a speed of as high as 2.5 billion times per second has been successfully developed. As one of the research subjects set in China's high-tech research and development program, the development of this computer system undoubtedly adds luster to the "Plan 863."

When mankind entered the 1980's, social productivity enjoyed glorious prospects for further development, with high-tech research and industrialization spreading to every corner of the world in an irresistible trend. The special characteristics of intensive technology, intensive capital, and intensive human resources of such a trend exerted an impact on the overall development of the economy, science and technology, and society, thus bringing about profound changes to the production pattern, industrial structure, and living style of the public in today's human society. With a view to enhancing their own national strength and improving their ability to compete in the international market, many countries, advanced or rising developing countries, have input huge amounts of money and drawn up various plans in order to seize this commanding point in the scientific and technological field.

In the face of this situation and challenge, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, after summarizing the overall situation, pointed out profoundly: "The next century will be one marked by the development of high technology." "Judging from past needs, at the present and in the future, China must develop its own high technology and earn itself a place in the world's high-tech field."

Gain a Place in the World High-Tech Industry

Scientists are the first to perceive the overall development trend of the world's science and technology. In March 1986, several well-known scientists submitted

a joint suggestion to the central authorities on the necessity of formulating China's high-tech development strategy. Endorsing the suggestion, the party Central Committee and State Council invited more than 200 experts to fulfill the task. Upon repeated demonstration and proof, the experts worked out the "Outline of the Plan for High-Tech Research and Development in China," which was later approved and put into practice in a comprehensive way. That is why the outline is also known as "Plan 863."

Reports of success have kept pouring in since the "Plan 863" was first put into effect nine years ago. Latest statistics have shown that by the end of 1994, over 1,000 research results had been attained in seven fields of electronic information, automation, biology, new materials, new energies, laser, and space technology. Of the total, about 50 percent reached the international standards of the late 1980's, while a considerable number were the world's leading results.

In the field of biological technology, gene breeding engineering technology holds a leading position in the world. The use of double-hybrid rice strains has been spread to many parts of the country, increasing output by 15 percent; the culture of test-tube calves has entered the stage of implementation; gene treatment for such diseases as hemophilia has taken the world lead; and some polypeptide medicines and vaccines of gene engineering have obtained permission for production. All this indicates that China's biological high-tech industry may take shape ahead of schedule.

In the information domain, the research and manufacture of the "Shuguang No 1" Computer has marked a "breakthrough out of nothing" in China's high-function computer industry. The satellite-carried compound aperture radar model computer, which has been successfully developed, can be used to supervise and monitor work concerning disaster prevention, oceanography, geology, water conservancy, farming, and forestry.

In the field of automation, the computer Intensive Manufacturing System (CIMS), which the world has recognized as a key technology in enhancing the competitiveness of industries, has been put into practice in a small number of large and medium enterprises, thereby setting an example of automatic management for factories to follow. Having passed functional experiments and deep sea tests, the research of 1,000-meter-deep underwater robots has been ranked among the most advanced in the world.

New headway has also been made in other fields. Results have been attained at the present stage in the development of new techniques and methods used for the production of nickel-hydrogen battery and photoelectric

components. The infrared-ray free electronic laser set, which is considered a "new gold mine" for scientific and technology by the world's scientific and technological circles, has realized saturation vibration, thus opening vast vistas for the application of laser technology.

All this indicates that we have successfully organized a highly trained and well-balanced national team for high-tech research, set up a number of high-tech research networks as well as bases for product development, and made experiments with a whole set of management modes for the development of high technology. This provides a sound technological foundation for high-tech research and the development of our country in the next century.

From Tracking to Developing New Ideas

The State Commission of Science and Technology organized experts to appraise the progress of the "Plan 863" in 1992. Meanwhile, the commission also organized forces to conduct a new round of studies on both soft subjects and the latest development issues.

The strategic target set for the "Plan 863" nine years ago was: "To track the world's development at the forefront, narrow China's gap with other countries, and strive to make breakthroughs in the fields wherein we enjoy advantages."

Judging by the then national strength and structural conditions, it was extremely necessary, and also practical, for the "Plan 863" to regard "tracking" as its target during the initial stage. Even so, what was practiced at that time was "positive tracking," for consideration was already given to prospects concerning the practical value of some subjects. However, "tracking" means, after all, to tag along after others at every step, which is not in keeping with the requirements of the market economy. Academician Chen Fangyun, an advocator of high-tech research, noted: To tag along after advanced technologies, we must develop new ideas and blaze new trails; failure to do so will make tracking impossible.

Wang Weicheng, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, held that without developing new ideas, the high-tech development plan of our country will enjoy no vitality. Professor Wang Xuan of Beijing University, who has made outstanding contributions to the field of computer laser photocomposition, talked about the lessons China learned from blind replication under the planned economic structure: The road of replication does not give shape to a new industry, because even before the replica we made could pass appraisal, other countries had already developed a new generation of products. China made futile efforts to replicate color scanners in the 1970's, spending nearly

20 years and inputting large amounts of money in dissecting and imitating advanced color scanners made by other countries. In 1987, we gave up our studies on color scanners, and instead achieved remarkable results in the development of a desktop publishing system, which attracted worldwide attention.

The development of the program-controlled "04-type" telephone exchange is more convincing proof. In China's telecommunications undertaking, the utilization speed of telephone and program-controlled exchanges is the fastest in the world. However, China's market was flooded with one third of the world's exchanges and one fourth of the world's telecommunications products. In view of this, our scientists and technicians gave up the idea of producing 2,000 program-controlled exchanges in cooperation with foreign countries; instead, they relied on their own strength in the production of 10,000 program-controlled exchanges. As a result, the "04-type" exchange was successfully developed in merely two years' time. Wu Jiangxing, head of this research subject and director of the State Engineering Center for Digital Exchange System Projects, said with emotion: "In my opinion, when establishing our technological strategy, we should adopt the guiding principle of basing our efforts on digestion and assimilation while regarding innovation as our aim. We should gain a clear understanding of the realization principles, technical skills, and systematic functions covered by technological theories, so as to avoid taking the old road of dissection and replication."

Scientists have reached consensus in practice on the strategic target of China's high-tech development: The country will select a number of advantageous fields and major subjects that enjoy sound prospects for future development; give them powerful support in order to enhance their ability of make technological innovations according to market demands; and help them strive for new breakthroughs, understand their intellectual property rights, and realize industrialization.

What Is the Guide for Innovation?

Experts believe that under China's planned economic structure, the country's ability to transform scientific and technological results into real productive forces was very poor; as a result, technology was out of line with the economy, and economic efficiency remained at a very low level. It is true that we achieved the high-tech accomplishment of "two atomic bombs and one satellite," which made no small contribution to maintaining national independence and security. However, China still lags far behind other countries in terms of comprehensive national economic strength. The status quo is: Scientific research institutions have a

poor awareness of the need for using market demands as their guide, and many research results of researchers have been overlooked or never been made known to the public. Since the introduction of reform and opening up, the industrial output value produced by high-tech research results has only accounted for 10 percent of the country's total. This shows that we have yet to fulfill the goal of using new and high technologies to enhance the GNP and export proportion of the country. On the other hand, owing to the lack of a correct technology guide, enterprises are unable to transform their outdated traditional production patterns; and at the same time, foreign technologies and products are pouring into China, exerting an adverse impact on the development of our national industries. From this we can see that to attain the target of making technological innovations according to market demands during the course of developing high technology, we need to attach great importance to the guiding orientation of market forces and develop a sense of urgency.

The application of the CIMS in the manufacturing industry has changed the old, inefficient large-scale production pattern into a new one characterized by diversified varieties and sizes, fast changes, and high efficiency. This fact has proved the necessity for attaching great importance to market orientation. The method the CIMS took to change pure technological research into integrated production on the basis of technological research and development will be used by enterprises as an important guide for the transformation of outdated traditional industries and for the integration of "technological transformation" with structural reform. In practice, the "Plan 863" has sent more than 300 scientific and technological personnel to enterprises, who formerly did research work in colleges, universities, and research institutions; while enterprises have also assigned 600 technicians and workers to take part in the design and implementation of the plan. As a result, the economic performance of a number of enterprises has taken an evident turn for the better.

Reform the Structure and Carefully Choose Qualified Personnel

"Plan 863" is the product of reform and opening up. Alongside changes in the main target of the plan, in its criteria for subject selection, and in the realistic situation during its implementation, corresponding changes need to be made concerning the operating mechanism of the plan.

Concerning its management mechanism, from the very start "Plan 863" adopted a system under which experts assume full responsibility. Holding themselves responsible for the state, an expert committee and expert panel

selected and appointed by the state acts not only as a technical commander, but an administrative decision maker as well. Such a mechanism is beneficial to high-tech research, and yet it has its own defects when it comes to technological innovation and subject selection according to market demands. In view of this, the state is now considering the possibility of adding an appropriate number of experts to the decisionmaking and command team who are familiar with both economic operations and management.

Regarding the pattern of subject selection, the plan first adopted a rolling pattern and introduced a competition mechanism under which the superior survives while the inferior is eliminated. During the first year of implementation of "Plan 863," as many as 5 percent of subjects were readjusted and eliminated. Practice in the past several years has made the criteria for such a rolling pattern more and more specific.

To make "Plan 863" more effective, efforts are being made to facilitate scientific and democratic management; to reform the former pattern by which experts played the parts of "athletes, referees, and attendants" all at the same time; and to centralize power for the selection, examination and appraisal, inspection, and supervision of subjects under the plan, so as to enhance the transparency of appraisal and supervision procedures.

Over the past nine years, about 400 experts have directly participated in the decisionmaking process of "Plan 863," while as many as 1,000 experts have played an indirect part in the process. The total number of scientists and technicians engaged in research work now exceeds 15,000. The kind of scientists and technicians "Plan 863" needs are those who enjoy an open mind, take the initiative in their work with a pioneering spirit, and have a good command of the trends and situation of the market. This contingent needs to be constantly expanded, and we invite students studying abroad, especially young scientists, to join the contingent and render service to the motherland.

Under the guidance of the strategy of "invigorating the country by applying scientific and technological advances," the Chinese people are striving to realize the second-step and the third-step strategic goals of the country's socialist modernization drive. Let us charge forward to the forefront of science and technology, select a number of subjects that bear milestone significance, and plant the flag of "Plan 863" on the commanding height of the scientific and technological field.

Country in 'Urgent' Need of Able Scientists

OW1606141995 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 May 95 pp 1, 2

[Article by staff reporter Wen Hongyan (3306 4767 1750): "The Tree of Talent Is Evergreen — An Exploration Into the Development Situation of Chinese Scientific and Technological Personnel Amid Reform and Opening Up"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "The most important issue of economic structural reform, which is also my biggest concern, is the issue of qualified personnel. When it comes to the reform of the scientific and technological system, what I am concerned about the most is still the issue of qualified personnel."

Qualified personnel is a strategic issue which can determine our future fate. Ever since the introduction of reform and opening up, the achievements made in the country's scientific and technological field has brought profound revolution to all circles of the society, and created huge amounts of material wealth. What is gratifying is that the practice of reform has trained up a contingent of high-quality scientific and technological personnel which spans this century and the next. On this strategic issue which proves to be Comrade Deng Xiaoping's biggest concern, China has opened up a glorious road which leads to the next century.

Statistics released by authoritative departments have showed clearly that prior to the introduction of reform and opening up, the total number of intellectuals in China stood at merely 4.3 million; however, the number of scientific and technological personnel in the country exceeded 7.8 million by 1985. Today, the ranks of scientists and technicians have been expanded to 18.6 million, thus giving shape to a new aspect in the scientific and technological field featured by heaps of grand accomplishments and a galaxy of talent.

Success of a Cause Depends on the Use of Talents

The historical starting point for China's reform and opening up is the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, while the historical turning point for China's scientific and technological invigoration is the national scientific work conference held in 1978 which attracted worldwide attention. At the opening ceremony of the national scientific work conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with the courage and insight of a great politician, make known for the first time, with scientific expositions and proofs, his theories that "science and technology are primary productive forces" and that "intellectuals constitute one part of the working class." His calls immediately received the resounding

echo of the entire Divine Land: This is the spring of revolution, this is the spring of the people, and this is the spring of science!

Science and technology set sail with an unprecedented momentum. However, in the wake of the 10-year-long turmoil, numerous tasks remained to be done in the scientific and technological field; and the undertaking was wanting in many things, including technologies, equipment, funds, and foreign exchange. Among them all, the biggest deficiency is scientific and technological personnel.

The modernization drive needs qualified personnel, and reform and opening up also call for qualified personnel. "Success of a cause depends on the use of talents." This ancient admonition tells us a truth: Qualified personnel are the key to the success of a cause.

In 1982, despite the then extremely tight financial situation, the party and government were determined to set up a fund system for natural sciences. Over the past 12 years since it was founded, the National Foundation for Natural Sciences has become the most effective way and one of the major measures China has taken to stabilize and foster high-level scientific and technological personnel. In last year alone, the fund provided a total aid of over 400 million yuan; and with the aid, many scientific research subjects attained significant results, some deep-seated scientific problems that have a direct bearing on the national economy and people's livelihood were resolved, and a large number of scientific and technological talents showed themselves.

One of the major special features of the National Foundation for Natural Sciences is to, by providing multi-formed aid for the young, enable young scholars to "take command" of scientific research projects. Statistics have showed that of total scientific research projects, 26.9 and 39.4 percent are respectively headed by young scholars under 35 and 45 years of age. In 1987, the National Foundation for Natural Sciences set up a fund for supporting young scientists. Over the past eight years since its founding, the amount of aid provided by the fund has increased from 3.4 million yuan to over 30 million yuan, and an accumulated total of more than 10,000 young scientists and technicians have benefited from the aid.

If we say that the natural sciences fund has acted as a foundation stone for our efforts to "concentrate on scientific and technological research," major state laboratories can then be seen as a new force coming into the fore in training scientific talents and in bringing out research results, for such are the places where China's most outstanding scientists of basic studies amass.

The Laboratory for Biological Macromolecule studies headed by Academician Zou Chenglu has made significant breakthroughs in research on the flexibility of active ferment-molecules, and the methods of comparative dynamics developed by the laboratory for the denaturation and deactivation of ferment-molecules has occupied a leading position in the world.

Headed by Academician Tang Dingyuan, the Infrared Ray Physics Laboratory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has attained a number of new research results that have reached advanced international levels, among which is their maiden discovery of the phenomenon in tellurium cadmium mercury that low-frequency vibration of lattice vibration can attract and bring along multi-vibrators. International academic circles have recognized their achievement, claiming that "Chinese physicists are currently engaged in the forefront work of semiconductor science."

By applying the theory of molecule engineering and crystal structure, Professor Xudong of the Crystal Material Laboratory has successfully developed the world's latest type of LAP crystal, an ultraviolet non-linear optical material, which is acclaimed as "one of the six most promising crystals in today's world."

Alongside the growth of major state laboratories, a generation of outstanding young backbone scientists are reaching maturity. Since 1984 till now, a total of 156 major state laboratories have been set up in universities and research institutions under the State Education Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Public Health respectively. According to the results of a survey conducted in 80 major laboratories, a total of 333 postdoctoral graduates, more than 2,000 doctors, and over 4,800 masters have been trained in these laboratories.

Over the past 10 years and more, by adopting such measures as setting up science funds, establishing major laboratories, and drawing up plans for upgrading, the state has successfully stabilized the country's contingent of 100,000 scientists and technicians engaged in the field of basic scientific studies, maintained the continued development of science and technology, and laid a solid foundation for enhancing the level of scientific research.

Science and Technology Have Performed Outstanding Service in the Main Battlefield of Economic Construction

With the help of some run-up, China's scientific and technological reform has begun to pick up speed. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee Concerning the Reform of Scientific and Technological Structure,"

which bears the significance of a milestone, was promulgated in 1985. The "Decision" pointed out in explicit terms the need to facilitate a rational flow of qualified personnel, as well as the need to create a social environment wherein people of talent can come forth in large numbers and be put to the best use. The reform of the fund allocation system, which is a main content of the scientific and technological structure reform, has served to smash the "same big pot" in the scientific and technological field. Today, with a view to encouraging competition as well as the commercialization of research results, a science fund system has been adopted for the basic scientific studies in scientific research institutions, while other departments are currently practicing a system under which they assume responsibility for their own finances.

The reform of the operating mechanism, organizational structure, and management system of scientific research institutions over the recent past has enabled more and more scientific research personnel to go out of the "ivory tower" to spread the sparks of science and technology in enterprises by means of contracting and leasing. "Jumping to another line," "moving the nest to another place," and "plunging into the sea of commerce" are no longer the synonyms of one's failure to attend to his proper duties; and a number of scientists-entrepreneurs have emerged as the times require, who are not only proficient in their professional scientific and technical work, but are familiar with economic operations as well.

The Electronic Street of Zhongguancun in Beijing is a miniature of the present trend whereby scientific and technological personnel gear themselves to the needs of the main battlefield of the economic construction. If we say that the "Service Center for Advanced Technological Development" founded by Research Fellow Chen Chunxian of the Research Institute of Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the earliest embryonic form of scientific and technological enterprises operated in the Electronic Street, then the more successful high-tech scientific and technological enterprises established at a latter time, including "Sanhuan," "Sitong," "Xiwang [Hope]," "Lianxiang [Association of Ideas]," "Zhongzi," and "Fangzheng," can be regarded as successful examples of how scientific and technological personnel engage themselves in the main battlefield of economic construction.

Take the case of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Alongside the reform over the past 10 years and more, the academy has established a total of over 500 scientific and technological enterprises, many of which have survived acute competitions and earned themselves a place in the market, with their products taking a considerable share in the international market, including micro-

calipers, infrared ray sensors, and satellite antenna. Today, more 20,000 scientific and technological personnel under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have engaged themselves in the commercialization of scientific research results, among whom over 10,000 are outstanding scientists and technicians shifting from the forefront of scientific research to the forefront of commercialization.

Bring up Outstanding Scientists for the 21st Century

The 20th century is approaching its end. While the country makes the final sprint, the first generation of home-trained intellectuals as well as experts and scholars trained overseas during the early years of New China are withdrawing from the forefront of science and technology one after another. Under such circumstances, the work of fostering and reserving more century-straddling academic and technical leaders has once again been placed on the major agenda of the state. A selective trial of young academic and technical leaders has already started, and a growing number of grand and detailed plans for the fostering of scientific talents have been drawn up or are currently under preparation.

—The Chinese Academy of Sciences, which has the reputation of the "national team" of China's scientific and technological circles, has begun to implement a "100-person plan." This plan aims to select and train 100 highly qualified academic backbone members under 45 years old into academic leaders through key supports and reinforced training programs within a short period of time.

—The State Education Commission has worked out and implemented a "program for fostering century-straddling outstanding talents." Under this program, an amount of no less than 300,000 yuan will be provided to selected young academic backbone members as scientific research aid.

—The "Project of one hundred, one thousand, and ten thousand" jointly organized and implemented by the Ministry of Personnel and the State Commission of Science and Technology will also be put into implementation soon. This project aims to bring up 100 outstanding young experts who enjoy high prestige in the world's scientific and technological circles, train 1,000 academic and technical leaders who can maintain a superior position in their special academic subjects, and select 10,000 backbone scientists and technicians to form an echelon.

Shanghai has activated its "plan of scientific and technological venus," Wuhan has implemented its plan named the "morning light," Beijing's plan for bringing up "new scientific and technological stars" is currently underway,

and the China Association of Science and Technology has placed the examination and appraisal of "Awards for Young Scientists and Technicians" on its agenda...

In the entire history of New China's scientific and technological development, China has never been in such urgent need of young scientific and technological talents as it is today, and has never given such preferential treatments to young scientists and technicians as it does today.

What is cause for rejoicing is that young scientists who can gain themselves a place in the ranks of century-straddling academic and technical leaders are by no means rare in China's scientific and technological circles:

Bai Chunli, research fellow of the Research Institute of Chemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is the first in China to be engaged in the research of the latest scanning tunnel microscopy. He has used the scanning tunnel microscope developed by himself to inspect for the first time the new structure of DNA.

Yuan Yaxiang is the youngest academic leader in China's computer mathematics circles. Even during his study in Britain, he was already a well-known figure in the world's computer mathematics circles for his outstanding accomplishment in the optimized non-linear calculation methods of computer mathematics. When he was promoted to the rank of Research Fellow in 1988, he was merely 28 years old.

Guo Lei, a research fellow of the Research Institute of Systematic Science under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is one of the six academic leaders in the world's stochastic adaptability control field. His academic paper on the stability and optimization of self-readjusted regulator, which was issued in the magazine IEEE Automatic Control, an international authoritative publication, shocked the entire control theoretical circles, for they found it hard to believe that such an extraordinary breakthrough was actually made by a Chinese scholar 29 years of age.

There are still many others, including Chen Zhangliang specializing in the research of botanical gene engineering, Zhang Ze majoring in the research of quasi-crystal structure of materials, Du Dingzhu engaged in the research of applied mathematics, and also Lu Ke, Li Jinghai, Chen Zhaoxiong, Ma Zhiming, Cheng Chengfa....

People of insight have claimed that the present era is one which needs outstanding scientists and can certainly give birth to such outstanding scientists. The young scientists of the Chinese nation who are growing into maturity have already shouldered the heavy loads of scientific research. We believe that they can undoubtedly do

a remarkable job in fulfilling their mission which spans from this century to the next, and successfully complete the task of a takeover of China's scientific and technological undertaking.

Survey Begins on Technical Standards in Construction

OW1706054095 Beijing XINHUA in English
0149 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) — China has started a survey on the scientific and technological standards of its 620 major construction companies.

A spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau (SSB) said today that the national survey is the first of its kind being carried out in its building industry.

He said that the survey, conducted jointly by SSB and the Ministry of Construction, will check the number of researchers, the amount of money allocated for construction scientific research, the current conditions of research equipment and other items.

"The survey findings will be used in the appraisal of the construction firms on their qualification and grading," he said.

He said that construction businesses in China are handling more and more highrise and underground structures, adding difficulty to construction operations.

Many firms are spending more and more money on construction scientific research, "making prominent contribution to China's urbanization and industrialization," he said.

Last year China's building industry realized an added value of 290 billion yuan, up 12 percent over the previous year. State-owned construction firms completed a total floor space of 370 million sq m, up 20 percent over the previous year. Per worker pretax profit was 1,660 yuan, up by 84 percent over the previous year.

Guangdong Builds International Science Center

OW1906084995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0833 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, June 19 (XINHUA) — A multi-functional international science and technology center was erected yesterday in this capital of south China's Guangdong Province.

The center, funded by the provincial government, will be able to host international exhibitions, conferences and technical trade fairs.

The five-story building has a total floor space of 5,000 sq m, and four exhibition halls with a floor space of nearly 3,500 sq m. The international conference center on the fifth floor is equipped with simultaneous interpretation facilities and has room for 250 people.

The center will be run by the Provincial Center for Overseas Science and Technology Exchanges.

Military & Public Security

Zhang Wannian Stresses Army Ideological Work
OW1706074295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1340 GMT 13 Jun 95

[By reporter Ma Xiaochun (7456 2556 2504) and correspondent Zhang Dongwen (1728 2639 2429)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA) — During a [People's Liberation Army] General Staff Department forum on ideological and political work today, Zhang Wannian, Central Military Commission [CMC] member and chief of staff, emphasized: Giving priority to ideological and political work is the CMC's policy decision of strategic and overall significance in the current stage of army-building. Party committees at all levels and senior military and political officers should make vigorous efforts to strengthen ideological and political work in their units, regarding these efforts as their most important duty and a matter of primary importance.

Zhang Wannian noted: It is of special significance for the General Staff Department — as the CMC's military affairs department and a leading military affairs organ in the armed forces — to give priority to ideological and political work. To complete the various tasks assigned to it by the CPC Central Committee and the CMC, and to plan and guide military affairs in the armed forces, the General Staff Department must make vigorous efforts to strengthen itself. Although it needs to carry out work in various areas to strengthen itself, the department must consistently pay attention to the fundamental matter of ideological and political work. Only by maintaining a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee and the CMC with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core under all circumstances, and by ensuring the implementation of principles, policies, and directives issued by the CPC Central Committee and the CMC, can we ensure that our guidance over military affairs is on the right track, clearly laid out, and based on accurate policy decisions.

Zhang Wannian emphasized: To improve our troops ideologically and politically, we should pay close attention to the key task of resisting corruption and preventing degeneration among cadres, leading cadres in particu-

lar. In light of the General Staff Department's reality, we should pay attention to solving problems regarding the exercise of power, the management and utilization of financial resources, and pursuits in life. We should take a clear-cut stand against pleasure-seeking, and truly set up a strong ideological line of defense against corruption and degeneration.

Zhang Wannian urged: Leaders at all levels should combine thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political education with the restraint of a strict disciplinary system. We should lay a solid ideological foundation for officers and men through thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological education, and use a strict disciplinary system to standardize and guide their actions. We should persist in instilling scientifically sound theories, progressive ideas, and noble moral principles in organizations and troops. We should continue to carry out education on patriotic dedication, a revolutionary outlook on life, the need to respect cadres and cherish soldiers, and hard work to constantly improve cadres' ideological and political awareness. We should strengthen the principled and militant aspects of our work; dare to use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism; and forcefully refute various erroneous ideas and unhealthy trends so that healthy tendencies will gain ground and unhealthy trends will be brought under control. We should steadfastly, earnestly, and responsibly tackle matters that are favorable to strengthening troops and organizations, and should not be scared by difficulties and shaken by reproach. Only by adopting such an approach can we truly solve problems and thoroughly carry out all areas of ideological and political work.

Sichuan Military Contributes to Motorcycle Production

OW1906080895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0801 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chengdu, June 19 (XINHUA) — Sichuan Province in the southwest has turned into China's largest motorcycle and components manufacturing base, with the output hitting 1.73 million motorcycles in 1994, accounting for one third of the country.

Last year saw the motor sector generate an output value of eight billion yuan, and turn over profits and taxes of two billion yuan.

So far there are 12 motorcycle manufacturing plants and 400 component factories in the province, in which the number of employees reaches 400,000.

Thanks to the ongoing transformation of the production structure of China's military industry, a number of military enterprises in Sichuan, where is located the

biggest number of the country's such factories, geared up to motorcycle manufacturing directly on the base of their powerful technical faculty and equipment.

To date the province has developed more than ten well-sold motorcycle models.

Experts attributed the rapid development of the motorcycle industry to the amalgamating trend in the sector, with two conglomerates, the Jialing and the Jianshe, dominating 96 percent of the production.

In addition, a number of motorcycle component factories are mushrooming in the province. The Danling Gear Factory so far has turned into the largest gear maker in China, with a yearly production capacity of eight million motorcycle gear wheels and annual profits and taxes of over 20 million yuan.

Moreover, an attraction for foreign funds, the Jialing and the Jianshe have signed two cooperative contracts with Japanese companies, involving 7.1 billion Japanese yens and 17 million U.S. dollars respectively.

Tibet Commends Advanced Public Security Personnel

OW1606112795 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Jun 95

[Announcer-read report over video; by caption-identified correspondents Da Wa (6671 1216) and Wei Chaoyang (1414 2600 7122); from the "Regional News Hookup" Program]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A regional commendation meeting for advanced collectives and individuals of judicial and procuratorial organs and of departments responsible for comprehensive management of public security solemnly opened in Lhasa on the afternoon of 9 June. [Video cuts to successively show close-ups of Tibet leaders as their names are announced] Tibet autonomous regional leaders Guo Jinlong, Basang, Lieque, Zi Cheng, Lu Huimin, Baimaduoji, Gyamco, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, and Yang Youcai, together with comrades in charge of relevant departments of the Tibet Regional People's Procuratorate, Tibet Military District, Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Armed Police Corps, attended the meeting.

[Video shows close-up of Gyamco] The meeting was presided over by Gyamco, executive vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, deputy secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Commission on Politics and Law [TARCPL], and vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee for Comprehensive Management of Public Security [TARCCMPS]. Namgyai, deputy secretary of the TARCPL under the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party

Committee [TARPC] and member of the TARCCMPS, announced the decision on commendation at the meeting. Some advanced collectives and individuals receiving commendation took the floor. All the representatives of collectives and individuals receiving commendation issued a call to all judicial, procuratorial, and public security departments, organizations, enterprises, and institutions in Tibet.

[Video shows close-up of Guo Jinlong, followed by alternating shots of other Tibet leaders and attendees] In his speech TARPC Executive Deputy Secretary Guo Jinlong said: In recent years, all comrades of party and government organizations at all levels and all comrades working on the judicial, procuratorial, and public security front in Tibet implemented the guidelines of the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the central authorities' third forum on work in Tibet in an all-around way under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line; closely revolved their efforts around two important tasks, namely, promoting economic development and stability; gave full play to the functions and role of the organs serving people's democratic dictatorship; dealt harsh blows to hostile forces' splittist activities and sabotages by intensifying the struggle against splittism; vigorously waged special struggle in various forms; punished elements of criminal cases and severely punished criminals disrupting the order of a socialist market economy in accordance with the law; and scored great successes in the operations of various judicial, procuratorial, and public security work. The vast numbers of cadres and police of judicial, procuratorial, and public security organs invented many good practices and accumulated many good experiences in conducting comprehensive management of public security and in carrying out the judicial, procuratorial, and public security work. [passage omitted]

Touching on the issue of dealing harsher blows to criminals and continuing to pay close attention to comprehensive management of public security, Guo Jinlong pointed out: It is necessary to take more effective measures to step up the crackdown on criminal activities and improve management of public security this year. First, we must make vigorous efforts to improve management of public security in both urban and rural areas, and concentrate attention on major areas and the problems about which the masses have strongly complained. Second, we must steadfastly observe the principle of dealing swift and harsh blows to criminals in accordance with the law; intensify the crackdown on criminal activities using violence, drug trafficking, abduction and trading of women and children, and stealing and sabotaging production

and construction facilities; continue to spend time and efforts on cracking major cases, dealing harsh blows to gangsters, and organizing manhunts after criminals still at large; and resolutely eradicate crime syndicates and gangs of hooligans and wipe out such abominable social vices as prostitution and gambling. Third, we must punish such economic crimes as graft, embezzlement, bribery, tax evasion, fraud, and smuggling in accordance with the law to maintain the economic order in society. Fourth, we must strictly implement a leaders' responsibility system and management by objectives while conducting comprehensive management of public security. Guo Jinlong urged party and government cadres as well

as cadres and police of judicial, procuratorial, and public security departments in Tibet to draw strength from the emulation of Kong Fansen and the Squad No. 112 of Brave Cadres and Police, earnestly study the advanced experiences of advanced collectives and individuals, improve coordination, unite as one, make concerted efforts to surmount difficulties, and work hard to promote the comprehensive management of public security as well as the judicial, procuratorial, and public security work in Tibet and to greet the 30th founding anniversary of Tibet with excellent achievements. [passage omitted on Zi Cheng's speech]

General

Qian Qichen on Tourism, Foreign Affairs Work
OW1906084495 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1323 GMT 15 Jun 95

[By XINHUA reporter Cao Guanghui (2580 0342 2547) and HUNAN RIBAO reporter Li Qingqing (2621 3237 3237)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Changsha, 15 Jun (XINHUA) — During a recent inspection of tourism and foreign affairs work in Hunan, Qian Qichen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, pointed out the need for stressing local characteristics when developing tourism and for results when attracting foreign capital.

Qian Qichen visited the Zhangjiajie State Forest Park, Shaoshan, and Yueyang city. During the inspection, Qian Qichen listened attentively to briefings made by people in charge of the Hunan CPC Committee and Hunan provincial government on tourism, foreign affairs, Overseas Chinese affairs, and on opening up to the outside world.

During the inspection, Qian Qichen repeatedly stressed the need to emphasize local characteristics when developing tourism as well as the need for Hunan to develop unique tourism projects suited for local conditions. For instance, he called for greatly publicizing the uniqueness of natural beauty at the Zhangjiajie State Forest Park. It is necessary to open different tourist routes and to work out programs in line with different tourists' needs and to strive to develop tourism with special characteristics. He said although China is rich in tourism resources compared with many countries, most tourism facilities are still at an initial stage. Not only is it necessary to proceed from local reality and to give play to local characteristics, it is also necessary to solve transportation, nature protection, and service problems.

When touching on the task of attracting foreign capital, Qian Qichen specifically pointed out the need to have an industrial guideline to attract foreign capital and to refrain from a blind pursuit of figures in attracting foreign funds. He called for special vigilance against some who may pose as foreign businessmen to engage in false investment and to illegally gain preferential treatment. When absorbing foreign capital, it is necessary to give priority to quality and efficiency as well as to economic and social benefits. It is necessary to proceed from reality at all times, to work in a down-to-earth manner, and to persist in giving priority to efficiency in work.

At a joint conference attended by foreign affairs directors from six central and south provinces and autonomous regions, Qian Qichen said the most important

thing for doing good foreign affairs work lies in having a unified policy, system, and discipline. All levels of leadership should highly stress foreign affairs work. All levels of foreign affairs departments should constantly enhance service awareness and serve local reform, opening up, and development.

Zhu Rongji Orders Banks To Open on Holidays
OW1606113195 Beijing XINHUA in English
0642 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — A letter from a reader carried by the People's Daily on June 7 has prompted Vice Premier Zhu Rongji to ask bank authorities to make proper arrangements so that there will be people on duty on those [as received] days.

The letter, from Li Benxi and Li Guohong, both employees of the Dachang Hui Autonomous County Branch Office of the People's Bank of China (PBC), in north China's Hebei Province, suggested that banks should take the convenience of businesses and individual clients into consideration when they make public holiday arrangements now that China has introduced the five-day work week.

Zhu Rongji, who is also governor of the People's Bank of China, said that the suggestion was reasonable, and he immediately instructed officials directly responsible to take the issue seriously, the newspaper said.

Zhu gave an order to have some people on duty during public holidays, making banks better serve economic development.

Following Zhu's instructions, PBC called senior officials of the head offices of the country's major commercial banks together to discuss the matter, according to the newspaper.

On June 15, PBC and the commercial banks jointly issued a circular mandating state banks to stay open on Saturdays.

The circular gave details on business hours for commercial banks and branches as well as on services to be provided on public holidays.

Economy 'Moving Positively' Jan-May
OW1606143695 Beijing XINHUA in English
1358 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — China's economy has been moving positively during the past five months towards the desired goal, with industrial output increasing steadily and fixed-assets investment scale decreasing in growth momentum.

During the January-May period, China realized a total industrial output value of 698.1 billion yuan, a rise of 14 percent over the corresponding period of last year, according to a report released today by the State Statistics Bureau.

In the five months China invested 261.9 billion yuan on fixed assets, an increase of 28.1 percent over the same period of last year. The growth rate was 3.4 percentage points down from that of the preceding four months.

Fixed-assets investment in May grew only 21.3 percent over the same month of last year, the slowest growth rate in the past two years, the report said.

While the total investment was down, the investment structure further improved. Spending on agriculture grew 46.9 percent over the same period of last year, investment in energy and raw materials rose 34.1 percent and 16.9 percent, respectively, over the same period of last year. In addition, interest in real estate investment cooled.

Meanwhile, the report said, China's retail sales market was also relatively active during the past five months, with sales volume rising steadily.

The social retail sales volume amounted to 776.1 billion yuan, up 31.4 percent (10.4 percent when inflation is deducted).

The report said that China's foreign trade situation was also optimistic during the past five months. The export volume was 55.9 billion US dollars-worth, an increase of 49.1 percent over the same period of last year, while the import volume was 45.7 billion US dollars-worth, an increase of 16.3 percent. China enjoyed a trade surplus of 10.3 billion US dollars.

The report did not give an overview of China's financial situation for the first five months of the year, but said that in May deposits surpassed loans and more money was withdrawn from circulation.

It said that banks and credit associations lent 33.3 billion yuan, 22.3 billion yuan less than in the same period of last year. Meanwhile, urban residents deposited 47.2 billion yuan in May, 15.3 billion yuan more than the same month of last year. Rural residents deposited 8.7 billion yuan in May, 300 million yuan less than in the same month of last year.

China's Economic Performance 'Basically Normal'
HK1706074995 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Jun 95 p 5

[By Wu Yunhe: "Economy Registers 'Normal'"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's economic performance was "basically normal" as it entered a "place where the green and yellow lights meet," the State Statistics Bureau said yesterday.

The bureau economists used the traffic-lights metaphor to describe the conditions of the nation's economic situation if the "green light" signifies the normal level and the "yellow light" symbolizes the lightly-heated case.

In a monthly report the bureau said that industrial production, inflation and fixed assets investment were rising at a slower pace, but they remained at a pretty high level.

During the first five months of this year, fixed assets investments by State units totalled 261.9 billion yuan (\$31.6 billion), up 28.1 per cent from the same period a year ago. But, compared with the January-April period this year, the growth rate for the first five months dropped 3.4 percentage points.

Although growth in a month-by-month case this year has eased, the inflation rate stood at 17.6 per cent last month, and industrial production has garnered an incremental output of 158.6 billion yuan (\$19.1 billion) so far in 1995.

On the domestic market gross retail sales were bustling, but after deducting inflationary factors, the annual growth was minor this year.

The bureau's figures show the total retail sales during the first five months amounting to 776.1 billion yuan (\$93.5 billion), up 31.4 per cent from the same period last year, or only 10.4 per cent after taking into account the inflationary factors.

In May alone, sales hit 158.5 billion yuan (\$19.1 billion), up 11.1 per cent from the same month a year ago allowing for inflationary factors.

Domestic sales reflected investment growth as money, pumped into the fixed assets sector, stirred market demand as well as the inflation.

As the government firmed its macro-control over the economy, the State units' investment structure became healthier this year, the bureau economists said.

The bureau noted that during the first five months of this year, investment in agriculture grew by 46.9 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Money flowing into the energy industry and the production of raw materials also registered a year-on-year increase of 34.1 per cent and 16.9 per cent, respectively, during the January-May period of this year.

RENMIN RIBAO on State Assets' Potential

OW1906104695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1117 GMT 18 Jun 95

[RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "Release State Assets' Potential"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shanghai, 18 June (XINHUA) — The capital scale of the Number Nine Shanghai Knitting Mill, the former Three-Gun Group, was a mere 90 million yuan in 1990. It has now ballooned to 483 million yuan, thanks to a merger with other money-losing textile enterprises and to a reorganization of major means of production; its sales total has also risen five times and profits over 10 times. Su Shounan's reform practices have shown that doing well in state assets management not only helps rejuvenate the value of the stock of state assets but also expands increases in state assets.

There are many approaches to circulating and reorganizing state assets. "More mergers and fewer bankruptcies" is the experience that Su Shounan has gained in the course of managing state assets.

For historical reasons, some poorly run state-owned enterprises are now facing a "life or death" choice. Of course, letting enterprises go bankrupt is one of the approaches. However, it is very difficult to solve properly within a short time the problems of resettling unemployed workers, clearing up debts with banks, and acquisition of bankrupt enterprises. How can the stock of the state assets that will be hard to use effectively for some time be reorganized, and how can the negative impact of the reorganization be avoided? Setting up enterprise mergers may after all be said to be an effective approach. When merging money-losing enterprises, the Number Nine Shanghai Knitting Mill absorbed the workers and debts of the merged enterprises. It refrained from a "pell-mell" type of administrative manipulation; instead, it took the approach of assets integration, of carrying out a unified and organic reorganization of such major means of production as the plants, equipment, personnel, and technology of the merged enterprises with the mother plant, and of giving play to the effect of one plus one equals two. Results: the enterprise shows development, the workers are content, the banks are satisfied, the government is reassured, and society enjoys stability.

The purpose of an enterprise merger is to direct the flow of assets where they can be put to the most effective

use. Following the summing up of the experiences of Su Shounan and other outstanding entrepreneurs, the Shanghai Textile Holding Group Company practiced a method of assets reorganization based on the "famous three" (famous plant directors, famous plants, and famous brands). It allowed the most outstanding plant directors to manage state assets, the most illustrious enterprises to reorganize state assets, and the most famous brands to help increase state assets' value. In essence, the practice is to place the operation of the reorganized state assets into a management environment that is not only rigorous but also effective.

The role that famous brand products play in assets reorganization is particularly noteworthy. Su Shounan's success lies in his enterprise's owning the famous "Three-Gun" brand. Almost without exception, well-known enterprises everywhere make use of their famous brand trademarks as enterprise symbols. Almost without exception, enterprises that have given birth to "famous brands" possess a management level that is better than others. Transferring the stock of state assets that cannot produce benefits for some time to state-owned enterprises that own "famous brands" will not only inject a new invisible assets value to idle assets but will also give wider scope to the management superiority of "famous brand" enterprises. The basic characteristics of a modern enterprise system are: "clear definition of property rights; clear definition of rights and responsibilities; separation of government functions from those of enterprise; and scientific management"; they are a unified and interrelated whole. In the course of reorganizing state assets, we cannot afford to neglect the significance of the definition of enterprises' property rights, let alone the role of scientific management within enterprises. Without a high level of operation management, the goal of preserving and increasing the value of state assets will still not be attained, even though the overall amount of fixed assets has increased and the working capital has become abundant following reorganization of the enterprise's assets.

The key to fully releasing the energy of state assets is having a large number of outstanding entrepreneurs who are good at managing state assets. There now exists a certain kind of doubt in society: how to make plant directors manage state assets without making personal fortunes. It is a hard task. Su Shounan gave a good reply to this question: "Plant directors of state-owned enterprises should view themselves as professional managers of socialist enterprises, not as private enterprise bosses bent on making personal fortunes." The sole purpose of a professional manager of a state-owned enterprise is to strive to increase the value of state assets. Su Shounan is an outstanding plant director. Despite pouring much

energy and wisdom into the preservation and increase of the value of state assets, he has adopted the attitude of "the last to enjoy comforts" when it comes to personal interests. This shows that he is not only an outstanding entrepreneur but also an outstanding communist.

Plant directors of state enterprises should first of all be aware that managing state assets well has not only an economic significance but also a political significance. The key for socialist China to occupy an advantageous position in the 21st century, when international competition becomes more and more fierce, is to increase economic strength. In China, the strengthening of the overall economy will be decided by the constant strengthening of state enterprises and of the public-ownership economy, which are the lifelines of the national economy. Now, in the course of reforming the economic structure, it is the unavoidable responsibility of plant directors to shoulder the heavy task of preserving and increasing the value of state assets.

National Forum on Trade Inspection Opens in Jinan

SK1806033195 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The national forum on discipline inspection work regarding the internal trade front opened in Jinan on 17 June. This is the first meeting of discipline inspection work regarding the internal trade front following the establishment of the Ministry of Internal Trade. The national forum is chiefly aimed at exchanging the implementation of three tasks set for the internal trade front to conduct discipline inspection and supervisory work as well as to launch the anticorruption struggle; at exchanging experience gained in the work; and at studying and making arrangements for further boosting discipline inspection and supervisory work so as to deepen the anticorruption struggle.

Addressing the forum were Luo Zhiling, vice minister of internal trade, and Tan Fude, member of the Shandong provincial party Standing Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Attending the forum were Jin Yude, director of the discipline inspection group dispatched by the Central Discipline Inspection Committee to the Ministry of Internal Trade, and Han Yuqun, member of the Shandong provincial party Standing Committee and vice governor of Shandong.

It was demanded at the forum that efforts be made to further enhance consciousness in launching the anticorruption struggle. As for leading cadres, we should set strict demands for honestly performing official duties and for being self-disciplined. Efforts should be made to

enhance the dynamics in strictly investigating and handling cases violating the law and discipline, and give priority to continuously and successfully correcting the malpractices cropping up among various industries and trades. We should also enhance the scout over law enforcement to ensure the smooth enforcement of government orders as well as enhance ideological construction so as to steadily upgrade the quality of discipline.

Li Lanqing on Chain Store Development

OW1606150095 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 95 p 2

[Article by Li Lanqing: "Develop Chain Operations To Promote Commercial Structural Reform and Modernization of Circulation Trade—Speech Delivered at Chain Commerce Discussion of Some Provinces and Cities on 27 March 1995"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In his Government Work Report to the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], Premier Li Peng stressed the necessity of vigorously developing commercial chain store operations. China is now at the critical stage of establishing and improving the socialist market economic system, with the role of circulation having been enhanced more than in the past and reform of the circulation system having been all the more urgent. The development of chain operations will be of positive significance to deepening reform of the circulation enterprises, accelerating the progress of the modernization of the circulation trade, further promoting modern mass production of industry, and bringing about the establishment of the socialist market economic system. It is a major reform related to orientation.

First, chain operation is an outcome of the economic development of modern industry and a revolution of the circulation trade. It is necessary to apply mass circulation to promote mass production.

Chain operations, which started first in the developed Western nations, brought about a revolution of the circulation trade and played an important role in promoting modern production, guiding consumption, reducing production and operating costs, increasing the organization of circulation, and establishing a circulation order based on fair competition. More than 130 years have elapsed since the establishment of the first chain company in the world. Chain operations have been a universal success in the developed industrial nations, generally occupying over one-third of their market sales. The proportion is the highest in the United States, accounting for around 60 percent. For example, "Wal-Mart," the largest chain corporation in the United States, has 2,000 chain stores at home and more than 100 abroad. Its sales

volume reached over \$80 billion in 1994. Chain operations is also an important form of circulation trade in Japan. Mitsui, Takashimaya, Daimaru, Isetan, and Yaohan are also chain stores. The annual sales volume of the largest chain store, Daiei, exceeds \$24 billion. Since the 1960's, a number of the new industrialized nations and regions introduced chain operations one after another, which promoted the development and modernization of the circulation trade as well as economic growth.

Why do chain operations have such great vitality? The fundamental reason is that it meets the needs of modern industrial development and consumption with its new operations. During the early and middle stage of industrialization, the form of circulation organization of scattered department stores was required. After industrialization, a new circulation organization form — chain operations — was needed. The essence of chain operations is that they apply the organizational principle of modern industry and mass production to the sphere of commodity circulation and attain the objective of increasing the capacity of coordinated operations and efficiency of scale. Chain operations are the most representative organizational form of mass circulation. To develop mass circulation, promote major industries, and increase the efficiency of scale of industrial production, it is necessary to develop chain operations. This is a universal experience. This form of operation and organization will be of great significance and will have bright prospects under China's socialist market economic system.

There are now many forms of chain operations in the world, such as direct chain operations (namely, the chain corporation directly operating the chain of stores or chain of supermarkets and departments), voluntary chain operations, franchise chain operations, and cooperative chain operations, which are applicable to almost the entire circulation field and catering services. Take direct chain operations for example, unified purchases, unified distribution, unified shop signs, unified operational principles, unified service standards, unified advertisements, and unified selling prices are generally required. The "unification" is aimed at standardizing the shop names, appearance, commodities, and services; specializing in purchase, delivery, sales, policies, and operations; unifying commodity purchase, information collection, advertisement, staff training, and management, thereby turning the complicated commercial activities into relatively simple links like those in the industrial production line, increasing operating efficiency, and attain comprehensive results. Of the "unifications," the most important is unified purchasing, distribution, and accounting; separating purchasing and distribution from retail sales; and exercising unified accounting and management at the

same time, which contain and push each other forward. Herein lies the key for direct chain operations to be competitive and to sell good commodities at reasonable prices. Whatever form of chain operation we develop, it is necessary to master its basic characteristics, operate in light of scientific and standardized specifications, and prevent the repetition of the past one, two, and three-tier wholesale-style administrative distribution system. Otherwise, it cannot be a genuine chain operation. Moreover, it will be difficult to give full play to the advantages of chain operations and even the brand name will have to be eliminated.

Second, developing chain store operations is a major reform in China's commerce, state commerce, and supply and marketing cooperatives in particular.

As in other fields, marked progress has been made in the reform of the commercial structure since the introduction of reform and opening up, some good experience has been gained, and a market-oriented circulation mechanism has taken shape, which boosted the development of the socialist market economic system. To further deepen reform of China's circulation system, it is necessary to earnestly sum up and continue the feasible, successful experiences. Meanwhile, we should be aware that the problems existing in China's circulation field are still outstanding: First, the irrational distribution of the chain shops, the low level of organization, and the poor efficiency and difficulties of some enterprises in operation; second, the operational means and organizational forms of the state-owned wholesale enterprises under the planned economic system have been undermined, the rate of their market occupation has dropped, the direction of reform is not clear, and some enterprises are even at their wits' end; and third, the unitary form of state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives, backward equipment, and excessive dependence on the operational means of "leased counter," which has many defects. Unless these problems are resolved, it will be out of the question to talk about the establishment of a scientific and efficient circulation system, still less the modernization of the circulation trade.

Under such circumstances, comrades working in the circulation field have drawn on the experiences of other countries, Hong Kong, and the interior through exploration; gradually realized, in connection with China's reality, the great significance of the development of chain operations and put it into practice; and eventually established various forms of convenience stores, chain supermarkets, chain department stores, and fast food restaurants in China's circulation field. Chain commerce started in China in the early 1990's. According to incomplete statistics, there were already over 150 chain corporations with more than 2,500 chain stores

nationwide by the end of February 1995. Reportedly, Shanghai has more than 1,500 various sorts of chain stores, with an annual sales volume of 1.45 billion yuan. The municipality has 15 chain supermarket companies and 14 convenience store companies, and has brought the "vegetable basket" and "rice bag" into line with the chain operations system. Guangdong's chain operations have also developed rapidly with now over 40 chain operations groups and more than 300 chain stores. The number of Dongguan's "Meijia" chain stores has increased to 26 and its sales volume and profits increased by 15-fold and 46-fold, respectively, over the period before the transformation. The number of Shenzhen's "Huarun" chain supermarkets has increased to 24 and the "7 Eleven" convenience stores to 21. Motivated by the "Xufu chain shop," Beijing has started to develop chain operations. Similar scenes can also be seen in other cities.

Viewed from domestic and foreign experience, the development of commercial chain operations can play the following important roles:

— Reform of the circulation system is conducive to the attainment of the modernization of the circulation trade. With the market as the guide, chain operations organically combine production with circulation and consumption, develop a new relationship between production and marketing and between wholesale and retail sale, and promote the establishment of a modern new circulation system suited to the development of a market economy and the rational distribution of circulation networks.

—It helps state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives change their operation mechanisms and invigorate enterprises. Chain operations are not tantamount to a simple change of commercial operations form. They also involve the structure of commercial enterprise organizations, management systems, property rights relations, distribution of interests, and readjustment and transformation of a series of relations, which help state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives change their operating mechanisms and speed up the pace of the establishment of a modern enterprise system.

— It is conducive to giving full play to the role of the main channel of state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives and to the government's regulation and control over market prices. By developing chain operations, the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives can reduce intermediate links, speed up the turnover of commodities, increase comprehensive efficiency, reduce operating costs, and play the role of the main channel in invigorating and stabilizing the market.

— It is conducive to guiding consumption and production, letting the best survive, and protecting the interests of the consumers. Chain operations guide manufacturers to produce marketable commodities and also promote the development of new industries and products, including computer, packing, advanced commercial facilities and equipment, bar code pricing and payment, and nurtures new factors for economic growth. At the same time, the operational means and standardized and specialized management of chain operations can help protect famous brand quality products, resist counterfeit and inferior commodities, optimize the commodity structure, improve services, guide mass consumption, check price hikes, and safeguard the interests of consumers.

— It is conducive to participation in international trade and development of an international market. Most of the successful transnational trade organizations are chain groups. To step out of the country and move toward the world, China's commercial and trade enterprises must adopt the means of chain and group operations to expand themselves first. Only in this way can we participate in international trade competition and develop the international market. — It helps make use of wholesale-oriented chain operations, reorganize China's state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives wholesale system, establish modern relations between wholesale and retail sales and between industry and commerce, and organically combine production with wholesale and retail sales and transportation. Besides giving full play to the functions and advantages of wholesale enterprises, we can change the current integration of purchasing and marketing, contracting and accounting by a single shop (counter), and the small scale commercial operations pattern that mainly depends on the experience and techniques of individual businessmen; improve the operational qualities of state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives; introduce modern means of operation; and enhance the competitiveness of the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperative enterprises and improve their image.

Third, some parts of China have the basic conditions for developing chain operations.

Through 40 years of construction since the PRC's founding and particularly the reform, opening up, and modernization program over the past 16 years, we now possess the preliminary conditions for developing chain operations.

According to the experience of chain operations in some countries and regions, development of chain commerce starts when the annual per capita income reaches the level of \$250 to \$600; large scale international chain

commerce appears when the annual per capita income reaches the level of \$600 to \$800, which plays an important role in the national economy.

The per capita income of China's urban inhabitants in 1994 reached 3,179 yuan, equivalent to over \$370. The coastal areas, the large and medium size cities in particular, have reached the level for developing chain commerce. For example, Shanghai's average gross domestic product [GDP] was around 15,000 yuan in 1994, which reached Hong Kong's level of the 1970's, when rapid development of Hong Kong's chain commerce started.

Thanks to China's sustained and rapid [as published] economic growth, there has been an increasingly ample supply of commodities, a balance has been maintained between supply and demand, specialized division of labor and standardization have reached a certain level, and product quality, varieties, specifications, and packing can all meet the needs of chain operations. The development of transportation, communications, and computers have also provided the necessary material conditions for chain operations.

Under the development of a planned economy, the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives undertook the responsibility of offering daily necessities to the inhabitants. Through years of construction and development, we now have large numbers of basic circulation facilities, tens of thousands of operating shops with over 18 million staff members, an extensive network of nonstaple food shops, grain shops, and vegetable shops in residential areas, some of which are located on busy roads. The location is fine and some wholesale enterprises have good storage facilities, which can be changed to distribution centers. On this basis, the transformation of state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives, development of chain operations, and optimization of resources will accelerate the change effected in operational mechanisms, bring about a new outlook, and meet the needs of a market economy.

The emergence and initial development of chain shops have brought new modern operating mechanisms to the reorganization of China's circulation structure, readjustment of the circulation means, and reform of state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives. Through chain operations based on retail sales, we can connect the large numbers of scattered retail enterprises of the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives by means of the chain operations mechanism, roll the small snowball into a big one, avoid abnormal competition, attain efficiency of scale, and give full play to the role of the main channel.

Many comrades do not have an adequate understanding of China's chain operations as it is still in the initial stage of development. Hence, it is necessary to particularly stress its essence, master its basic features, earnestly promote the development of this new emerging thing in light of scientific and standardized operations, and carry out experiments based on standardized development. Regarding the specific means of operations, it is necessary to proceed from the economic development level of each locality, specific characteristics of each trade, historical and cultural traditions, and needs of the consumers at various levels. We should stress standardization but not mechanically copy the experience of other countries and people; and we should allow various trades to undergo the experiment and also stress the focal points. Viewed from the status quo of the field of our commodity circulation, the following four forms are particularly worth gradually promoting and developing on the basis of summing up experience: First, convenience chain stores at the basic level, which mainly deal with grain, edible oil, food, and miscellaneous goods; second, chain supermarkets and go-down style arcades selling cheap goods, which are large in scale and deal with a variety of goods including vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, food, stationary, and daily necessities; third, chain department stores developed from large and medium size department stores; and fourth, specialty chain shops dealing with famous brands and deluxe goods. The first two are the good operational forms which combine commercial modernization with popularity and which should be stressed in our chain commercial development. On the whole, China is still in a stage of transition from having enough to eat and wear to a comparatively well-off level. Therefore, chain operations should also be focused on supermarkets and convenience stores which sell food and daily necessities, which make things convenient for the masses, offer good services, sell fine quality goods at reasonable prices, and satisfy the vast numbers of consumers. The last two types of chain shops should help support and build up China's own famous brand products, increase the competitiveness of China-made goods, and gradually develop in light of the economic level. In addition, it is also necessary to encourage development of chain operations in other service fields that are closely related to the people's livelihood, such as fast food, laundry, and other services.

Fourth, strengthen leadership, seek unity of thinking, coordinate policies, and resolve the problems encountered on the road of advance.

1. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, seek unity of thinking, and do overall planning. In places where conditions permit, particularly the large and medium-sized

cities, this should be regarded as a major issue concerning reform of the circulation system. Above all, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and seek unity of thinking. The purpose of developing chain commerce is to serve the people and make things convenient for them rather than making profits. We may even lose money at first. So long as we serve the people and make things convenient for them and are supported by the masses, we will certainly be able to make profits when chain commerce develops to a certain extent. Chain operations should be focused on the large and medium-sized cities and the developed coastal regions. It would be unsuitable and impossible to develop chain operations nationwide at one stroke. In this regard, we should seek truth from facts and not rush headlong into mass action. Regarding large scale direct chain operations, we should first develop regional chain organizations and gradually develop transregional and even national chain groups after obtaining experience and conditions. Second, it is necessary to rely on the principle of enterprises seeking self-development with corresponding state support. As chain operations are an enterprise behavior, we should rely more on enterprises' forces and let them independently develop chain operations. Meanwhile, during the initial period of development, the relevant government departments should offer necessary support and guidance, which refer mainly to macroscopic planning and guidance, formulating laws and regulations, and creating a fine external environment. It is necessary to mainly apply economic means, take the interests of all aspects into account, and promote combination rather than force others to join the chain operation. We should remove the obstacles and do well the work of those unwilling to undergo reform for the sake of their local protectionism and narrow departmental interests; and adopt appropriate measures and never accommodate those who resist reform for the sake of their improper private interests. Third, it is necessary to take note of smashing the barriers erected between departments, trades, and regions. In the initial stage of development, we should make full use of the available facilities and networks; eradicate the restrictions in the relations of subordination and ownership by the economic means of joint operations, leasing, shareholding, merging; and gradually develop various forms of chain operations which transcend departments, regions, and ownership on the premise of giving consideration to the proper interests of various parties. Fourth, chain operations do not negate competition but encourage orderly competition at a higher level through combination. Competition is the basic motive force of a market economy. The development of chain operations should also be conducive to normal competition and should prevent monopoly, particularly monopoly through administrative powers. Fifth, the state com-

merce and supply and marketing cooperatives should play a backbone role in chain operations and also not reject the participation of other sectors so that a modern commercial system can be established that gives play to the role of the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives as the main channel and allows the coexistence of various sectors. Sixth, while developing chain operations, it is necessary to introduce substantial reform in light of its own laws rather than formally change the signboard or renovate the facade of the shop, which may result in waste and fruitless labor.

2. Step up study of legislation and service standards concerning chain operations. Reportedly, there are 14 states in the United States which have laws concerning joining chain operation. We should also speed up the study and drafting of such laws. Only in this way can we have laws to follow for developing chain commerce and resolving problems. Apart from state legislation, the localities can also draft relevant regulations within their authority, which will promote orderly competition and normal development of chain operations. The localities should draft regulations conducive to the transregional development of chain commerce rather than practice local protectionism. Otherwise, it will run counter to the purpose of chain operations and the development of large-scale circulation. At the same time, it is necessary to build up intermediary organizations in chain operations and take note of giving full play to their self-disciplinary role in standardizing services.

3. Step up the training of personnel and the application of management software. As chain operations are a branch of modern science, it is necessary to organize the comrades in charge of circulation and relevant departments to seriously study and help them acquire basic knowledge through the running of various training classes. Meanwhile, the development of chain commerce is inseparable from that of communications technology and other circulation technology. From now on, we should step up the work in this regard; further improve management in finance, material flow, and information; and increase the content of science and technology. It is necessary to accelerate the development and application of electronic computers, cash registers, bar codes, and other facilities; further improve storage, distribution centers, and other circulation facilities; and increase the efficiency of transportation.

4. It is necessary to constantly study and resolve the policy-related problems encountered in the course of chain operations, promote reform of the circulation system, and support the development of chain commerce.

The development of chain operations has started in some of China's large and medium-sized cities in recent

years. In the course of its development, however, there are still problems of poor management, the quality of personnel, and efficiency. We should draw upon the successful experience of other countries and steadily promote the healthy growth of China's chain operations in connection with the actual reality of all localities.

Urbanization Accelerates in Nation's Countryside

*OW1906085095 Beijing XINHUA in English
0825 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) — The proliferation of small towns in China has greatly accelerated the urbanization in the country's vast rural areas and further reduced the economic disparity between urban and rural areas.

Up till now, there are over 50,000 small towns in China. They are becoming more and more prosperous with the development of the country's market economy. And they have become the political, economic and cultural centers of the countryside.

Mao Rubai, deputy minister of construction, said in an interview with XINHUA that the fast development of small towns has not only boosted rural prosperity but also contributed a lot to the cultural and educational undertakings in the countryside.

According to Mao, the development of small towns is on a sound track in the country. Most of them have established their own economic zones which consist of industrial and commercial centers. The economic zones, with better infrastructure facilities, help lure investment from the outside and better save farmland.

The tertiary industry, in particular, is booming in the small towns. A large number of surplus rural laborers have engaged in the marketing of grain, vegetables, other side-line products, garment and industrial products in the towns.

According to statistics, about 25 percent of China's rural labor force have been employed in the township-run enterprises.

The deputy minister said that by the year 2000, the number of surplus rural labor force in China will total nearly 200 million. But only a small part of them can find jobs in cities. Most of them can only rely on the numerous small towns for job opportunities.

Zheng Kunsheng, director of Village and Town Department under the Ministry of Construction, said that the towns in different provinces have shown their distinguished characteristics in the economic development.

In the coastal provinces such as Zhejiang, Fujian and Jiangsu, many towns take commerce and trade as the

backbone industries, for they are historically commercial sites and the residents there know better how to trade.

As a result, there have emerged a large number of markets which deal with all kinds of commodities and goods. Many of the markets have developed into large specialized wholesale markets in the country.

In other provinces such as Guangdong, Shandong, Sichuan, Liaoning, many towns have succeeded in developing industrial enterprises which have brought them huge sum of money.

Zheng said that many small towns in the country have realized rational realignment of production elements and better utilization of resources which guarantee the sustainable development of the rural areas.

Light Industry Maintains Rapid Development

*OW1906093095 Beijing XINHUA in English
0915 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) — China's light industry has yielded a total output of 589.27 billion yuan for the first four months of this year, according to a latest edition of the "Consumption News".

The industry also realized an added value of 236.1 billion yuan.

The two figures have seen increases of 24.1 percent and 20.3 percent respectively over the same period of last year.

Statistics from the China Council of Light Industry show that the production of watches, air conditioners, carbonic acid drinks, electric fans, beer and machine-made paper and paperboard have been increased at a rate above 20 percent.

During the four months, the retail sales volume of consumer goods reached 617.59 billion yuan, up by 31.6 percent over the same period of last year.

The sales value for the light industry sector has surpassed 804.8 billion yuan, the sales-production rate is seen as 93.62 percent, according to the paper.

Economic Cooperation Urged for Bohai Sea Rim Area

*OW1806123595 Beijing XINHUA in English
1151 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tianjin, June 18 (XINHUA) — The close economic cooperation among Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province is a key to stepping up the development of the Bohai Sea rim area.

Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, made the comment during his recent tour in this China's third largest city of Tianjin.

The Bohai Sea rim area includes two municipalities, four provinces, and one autonomous region in the northern part of China. They cover only 5.1 percent of China's total territory but turn out a quarter of the China's total industrial output value.

The region has its unique advantages, such as fine harbors and vast inland areas, together with the greatest density of transportation facilities in the country, according to Fei.

He said that at present three major economic centers have taken shape across the country. They are the southern China economic region in the Pearl River Delta, the eastern China economic region in the Chang Jiang River Delta, and the Bohai Rim economic region in northern China.

It is necessary for each economic region to have an area to play the leading role in its development, Fei said, adding that the area must have a fairly booming economy and is able to promote the economy of its surrounding places. He urged Tianjin, an important industrial, commercial and trade center in northern China, to play a bigger role in the development of the Bohai Rim economic region.

Bohai Bay Rising To 'Spearhead' Development

OW1806043995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0342 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shengyang, June 18 (XINHUA) — Bohai Bay in northern China is emerging as a new ideal spot for foreign investment or the next round of international industrial transfer, Chinese economists told a recent seminar.

Leading Chinese economists, including Sun Shangqing, Ma Bin, and Lin Ling, said that Bohai Bay, which comprises Beijing, Tianjin and Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi provinces and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, is growing into China's "third economically most dynamic area," next only to the Pear River Belt and the Chang Jiang River Belt.

The region will spearhead China's economic development around the end of the century, according to economists at the seminar held in Yingkou, Liaoning.

Guangdong led the country in economic development in the 1980's, Pudong of Shanghai plays the leading role in this decade, and Bohai Bay region is expected to act

as a leader around the end of the century, according to the economists.

The economists said that advanced countries now pay more attention to the level of industrial technology, in addition to production costs, resources and market conditions in the host countries.

Among the economic zones along China's coast, Bohai Bay stands out as one of the most abundant in technology resources and the most developed in urbanization. Therefore, the region will definitely become an ideal spot for a new round of international industrial transfer, the economists said.

The Bohai Bay region, with seven percent of the country's land, boasts 23 percent of the total length of the country's railways and 17 percent of the highways, and 95 percent of the expressway, along with seven big ports.

Also rich in energy, the Bohai Bay region has 30 percent of the country's coal and 45 percent of the crude oil output, not including that trans-shipped via the region's ports.

Shengli, Liaohe, Dagang and continental shelf oil fields along the Bohai Bay has 93 billion tons of oil reserve.

A network of the crude oil, coal, iron and steel and textile industries, all considered pillars of the economy, has been formed in the Bohai Bay.

Also, the economists said that Bohai Bay, due to its natural and labor resources, a huge market, technology, will serve as "the nucleus of the Northeast Asia economic belt," made up of northeast China, parts of north China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Siberia of Russia and the far east.

Thus, the development of the Bohai Bay region will be vital to the that of Northeast Asia, the economists said.

Over 3.5 Million Phones Put in Service Jan-Apr

OW1606154595 Beijing XINHUA in English
0919 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Some 3.85 million telephones were added to China's total in the first four months of this year, putting the figure at 42.85 million.

The ratio of the number of telephones to the population has risen to 3.4 per cent, said the Beijing-based China Machinery and Electronics Daily in its recent issue.

Among the telephones in operation, about 67 per cent are for family use, and the newer ones mostly have the

DDD (Domestic Direct Dial) function, said the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.

The ministry noted that, thanks to the country's unremitting efforts, the telephone exchange capacity, especially in coastal cities, has basically met consumers' demands.

The ministry has a plan to increase the number of telephones in China to 100 million by the end of this century, which means that the yearly increase should stand at 10 million on average over the next five years.

The ministry says that the telecommunications sector should increase the telephone supply, as well as stimulate the demand for telephones, to ensure the achieving of the ambitious goal.

State Sets Up Training Program for Publications

OW1706071795 Beijing XINHUA in English
0620 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) — The first group of directors and chief editors of publishing houses got their qualification certificates issued by the government here today.

Some 80 local directors and managers of the press and of the publishing industry nationwide have become the recipients of certificates after attending a 40-day professional training program held by the State Press and Publication Administration (SPPA).

Gong Xinhan, deputy-head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out that the move is intended to guarantee the proficiency and quality of the increasing number of press officials, and help improve the country's publishing industry.

The new system also aims at establishing an objective and fair assessment system across the country and helping train more people for the press and for the publishing industry, said Gui Xiaofeng, vice-director of SPPA.

Tourism Plays 'Increasingly Important' Role

OW1806102195 Beijing XINHUA in English
0930 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) — Tourism is playing an increasingly important role in China's supply and marketing cooperatives, with their travel services springing up in the past decade, according to the "China Business Daily".

The catering trade alone recorded a business volume of 2.8 billion yuan last year, Ren Baiqing, deputy director-general of the All-China Federation of Supply

and Marketing Cooperatives said, describing tourism as having a brilliant prospect in the cooperatives system.

By combining the China International Travel Service of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives and the Zhixin Travel Service, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives set up the Zhongjia International Cooperation Travel Service in early 1994.

Last year Zhongjia increased its service income by 20 times and scored a two-fold rise in business volume, compared with its predecessor, the China International Travel Service of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.

China earned 7.32 billion US dollars from tourism last year.

Nation To Build 200 Tourist Hotels a Year

OW1606155495 Beijing XINHUA in English
1519 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — China, which already has 2,995 hotels catering to overseas tourists, is expected to build some 200 tourist hotels a year in the upcoming few years, so as to meet the growing demand of its booming tourism industry.

This was learned from China Hotel '95, which opened here today in the China World Trade Center. The five-day hotel fair is sponsored by the China National Tourism Administration (CNTA).

A CNTA official stressed that this development will not go against the guideline of a recent circular issued by the State Council calling for strict control on high-grade real estate development, including office buildings, villas and holiday resorts, the existing numbers of which are said to exceed market demand.

More than 200 companies from 21 countries and regions are taking part in the event, and exhibits include hotel computer systems, interior decorations, the latest kitchen utensils, and food and beverages.

The world's biggest barbecue and a cake making and decorating competition will also be held during the show.

CNTA Director Liu Yi said at today's opening ceremony that the holding of the hotel fair is an attempt by the CNTA to guide the market and will create chances for Chinese and foreign businesses to compete in the market.

Up to the end of last year, China had 1,600 star-rated hotels. It is learned that in the coming years, more than 400 hotels will be upgraded a year, in addition to the building of new hotels.

Wei Xiao'an, director of the Travel Agency and Hotel Management Department of the CNTA, said foreign investment has played an important role in the development of the hospitality industry. In the past decade China has approved the establishment of 378 Sino-foreign funded hotels, involving an agreed use of 5.3 billion US dollars of foreign investment.

He said he hoped that the fair would help foreign hotel business people to get to know more about the hotel business in China and strengthen co-operation with their Chinese counterparts.

Finance & Banking

Securities Market Over Last 10 Years Detailed

OW1606142995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0911 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, June 16 (XINHUA) — China's securities market has undergone steady changes and standardization over past 10-plus years of experimental development, according to authoritative sources.

China has, in that time, issued more than 600 billion yuan in marketable securities, including treasury bonds, financial bonds, and stocks, Liu Hongru, ex-chairman of China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), told a seminar held recently in this capital of east China's Zhejiang Province.

More than 2,000 organizations and over 10 million individuals have got involved in the securities business since China issued the first treasury bonds in 1981 and opened two stock exchanges in Shanghai and Shenzhen in 1990 and 1991 respectively.

In this rather short time China's securities business has covered the distance that it has taken other countries dozens of years to travel, Liu said.

"In the past four years, China's securities business has really taken off," with the number of firms listed in the two exchanges rising to 300 from the initial 13, and the turnover jumping to 827.1 billion in 1994 from mere 2.4 billion yuan in 1991, he said.

In the meantime, China has established cooperative relations with securities firms in the United States and Hong Kong to help spread its securities business to the overseas capital market.

Seventeen companies have gone public abroad, including two which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, bringing in 2.9 billion US dollars.

However, foreign experts attending the seminar cited excessive speculation in short-term investment, low level of long-term investment, and in-sufficient management

of the issuing and listing as shortcomings in China's securities industry.

It is true, though, that the supervision of securities has gradually improved, since the Securities Committee under the State Council and the CSRC, the top securities policy drafting organizations, were formally inaugurated in 1992.

More than 10 regulations have been unveiled to govern stock trading, issuing of domestic and overseas stocks and their listing, and the operation of stock exchanges.

In view of the problems that still exist, such as those mentioned above, China's authorities have decided to speed up the drafting of the Law on Securities and forming organizations, such as law, accounting and auditing firms, to ensure the normal operations of the securities market, Liu said.

Foreign Trade & Investment

Trade Surplus 'Likely To Double' 1994 Figure

HK1806071895 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 18-24 Jun 95 p 1

[By Wang Yong: "Cost Hikes Hamper Exporters"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China may well see a trade surplus for the second year in a row, although its export growth has started to subside due to the renminbi yuan's appreciation and a series of non-market factors including high export costs.

An official who spoke on condition of anonymity said on Saturday the year-end surplus is likely to double the 1994 figure of \$5.3 billion.

The nation already pocketed a surplus of \$10.26 billion in the five months ending in May, a leap from the \$8.8-billion posted by April, according to Chinese customs.

"It's unlikely the surplus will shrink substantially even with export momentum shedding strength somewhat," the official said.

Chinese exports surged 49.1 per cent to \$55.92 billion in the first five months of this year, a bit slower than the 53-per-cent figure posted by April.

Meanwhile, imports increased 16.3 per cent to \$45.66 billion, nearly two percentage points up from the January-April period.

"Even if both imports and exports grow by an average 20 per cent by year-end, the nation's surplus will still be larger than last year's," said a Chinese economist.

But there's little cause for revelry, he warned.

"Export costs are so high that the surplus doesn't reflect actual profits of an individual trading company."

With the yuan continuing to gain value against the dollar and with persistent domestic inflation, Chinese exporters have made less money than they could at the beginning of last year when the yuan assumed a sharp depreciation.

That means enthusiasm for exports has begun to decline, he noted.

He cautioned that China's fast export growth cannot be sustained without a real market stimulus other than the exporters' eagerness to gain tax refunds.

Dogged by tax arrears last year, Chinese exporters rushed to fulfill their business in the first half of this year in order to secure as much of the refunds as possible at the earliest possible date.

Failure to obtain refunds would deal a blow to exporters' financial fortitude.

"China must develop more value-added machinery and electronic products for export. Otherwise export profits will be engulfed by prohibitively-high costs," the economist said.

He expressed worries that, as a result of the rebate rush, some trading companies may have exhausted all of their exports for the entire year.

He noted that many companies in South China have already fulfilled their export targets for the year.

At the same time, imports are recovering momentum. China's imports surged nearly 30 per cent in 1993 before the drastic devaluation of the yuan, caused by the unification of the dual-rate foreign exchange system.

Many powerful companies with access to foreign exchange on favourable terms hit paydirt through imports.

"But few can make that much money out of the single-rate system, hence a moderate import growth rate," said the economist.

But he believes a new stimulus for imports in place of the dual-rate foreign exchange system will guarantee long-term import growth.

"Companies can make a swifter response to market conditions by purchasing foreign exchange directly from banks," he said.

In the days of old, however, companies could not import anything before the central planning was made.

But today's market forces are expected to gradually free China's trade balance from the shackles of irregularities, such as enterprises' pursuit of tax refunds.

Opening-Up Yields 'Considerable' Foreign Capital
OW1706132595 Beijing XINHUA in English
1312 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chengdu, June 17 (XINHUA) — China's financial opening-up has brought the country considerable foreign capital as well as professional expertise.

According to latest statistics from the People's Bank of China (PBC), the central bank, the number of operational foreign bank branches and financial corporations on the Chinese mainland snowballed to 101 by the end of March this year, with capital assets totaling US\$ 14 billion, posting a 40 percent increase over a year ago.

Their unpaid lendings to enterprises in China, most of which are foreign-funded ventures, amounted to US\$ 8.8 billion, up 78 percent over the same period last year.

A senior PBC official told a seminar on financial reform and opening-up in southwest China held here between June 15 and 16 that these overseas financial institutions extended about US\$ 10 billion in loans every year over the past dozen years, in addition to introducing a considerable short-term capital from their worldwide business network into the country.

The inflow of overseas financial institutions has invigorated the competition among domestic entities. Following the entry of Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd in Shanghai in July, 1994, insurance premium in the city doubled the previous year's total, said the PBC official.

Business has been going on well in these overseas financial institutions, with most of them reporting profit gains or balanced revenues and expenditures after two years' operation.

China will continue to press ahead with the opening-up of financial industries. The State Council has approved 10 more Chinese cities to open to foreign financial institutions including Beijing, Chengdu, Chongqing, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Xian, Hefei, Hangzhou, Suzhou and Wuhan.

These cities are either provincial capitals or regional economic centers, said the PBC official at the seminar which was sponsored by the Asian Development Bank, the People's Bank of China and the Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development under the State Council.

The central bank is also considering allowing one or two foreign insurance firms to set up branches or joint ventures in China "when conditions are available", the official said.

Sino-ROK Tianjin Camera Plant Growing
OW1806092695 Beijing XINHUA in English
0913 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tianjin, June 18 (XINHUA) — The Sino-Korea-funded camera plant, Tianjin Samsung Photoelectronics Co. Ltd. will get to a manufacturing capacity of one million cameras in three years, and thus become the largest camera production base in China.

Tianjin in north China, which manufactured the country's first camera in 1958, had developed a yearly producing capacity of 450,000 cameras by 1988. Last year, the city launched a co-operative program with the Samsung Aviation Industry Co. Ltd. of the Republic of Korea.

With 18 million U.S. dollars of joint investment, the joint venture put eight new models of camera to the domestic marketplace.

Last year saw the venture produce 71,500 cameras with automatic lens and earned 1.2 million U.S. dollars in exports.

Sino-Singapore Marine Storage Venture Launched
OW1906030395 Beijing XINHUA in English
0212 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, June 19 (XINHUA) — A Sino-Singaporean marine shipping storage joint venture has been launched here, according to a contract signed the weekend.

With a total investment of 15 million U.S. dollars, the venture — the Shanghai Dovechen Marine Shipping Storage Company Ltd — is designed to deal in the storage, transit, and delivery of liquefied chemical and petroleum products.

The venture, jointly launched by the Shanghai Marine Shipping Engineering Co. and Dovechen Holdings Ltd, will be built in the Waigaoqiao District in the Pudong New Area, covering 5.35 ha.

The construction, scheduled to be completed in 1997, includes a storage tank with a capacity of 60,000 cu m, a motor vehicle filling station and a semi-automatic feed line for filling tanks.

Japanese Sewing Machine Venture Set Up in Xian
OW1706141095 Beijing XINHUA in English
1402 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xian, June 17 (XINHUA) — The Sino-Japanese joint venture, Brother Standard Industries Co. Ltd. went into operation this week after one and a half years' preparations, thus turning the city

of Xian into the largest production base for industrial sewing machines in China.

Located in the 3,000-year-old ancient capital city, the joint venture, involving an investment of 30 million U.S. dollars, will boast a producing capacity of 500,000 machines annually.

The venture is expected to reach its designed capacity in three years' time with an annual output of 200,000 sewing machines of varied types for industrial use. And the annual sales will then surpass one billion yuan (119 million U.S. dollars).

The Japanese partner, Brother Industries Co. Ltd., which is ranked among the three largest sewing machines producers in the world, reached the joint venture contract with Xian in September 1993.

According to the contract, the Japanese corporation holds 60 percent of the stock and the Chinese partners keep the remaining 40 percent.

Telecom Enterprise Imports Motorola Equipment
OW1906020995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0134 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, June 19 (XINHUA) — China's largest state-owned telecommunications enterprise, the Hangzhou Telecommunications Equipment Plant (HTEP), has signed two import contracts with the Motorola Company of the U.S. involving a total sum of 268 million U.S. dollars.

According to the contracts, some 240 million U.S. dollars will be spent on crux components of TACS simulated mobile telecommunications system base stations, and another 28 million U.S. dollars will be spent on GSM-style digital mobile telecommunications ground stations.

This is the largest amount of imports since the two sides began co-operation in 1990.

Shi Jixing, general manager of the plant, said that the imported equipment will facilitate the exchange of mobile telephones, with the number of users being increased by 700,000.

Besides, the plant will be able to build 20,000-channel simulated base stations and digital base stations with 1,000 carrier frequencies, which will greatly ease the bottleneck in regional mobile telecommunications.

The HTEP, with 2,200 employees, registered a sales volume of 1.55 billion yuan-worth in 1994, and its cellular phones and base station networks so far occupy one fifth of the domestic market.

A joint-venture program involving 200 million U.S. dollars in investment between the HTEP and Motorola is under negotiation to promote the latest digital mobile telecommunications technology.

Shanghai Opens Bund to Overseas Firms

*OW1706132395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1305 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, June 17 (XINHUA) — A building on the Bund in this financial hub in China will be leased to a Hong Kong company.

Under a contract signed with the Bund Buildings Function Transformation Corp. Ltd. (BBFTC) in Shanghai, Hong Kong Park View Company will use the building for 50 years.

Chairman of the board of the Hong Kong company said that its investment headquarters will be moved into the building which is now occupied by a local firm.

The building housed a British bank before 1949 when foreign banks and companies clustered on the Bund.

At the signing ceremony, Vice-Mayor Hua Jianmin said that Shanghai will further open its financial sector and exert more efforts to build the Bund and the Lujiazui district in the Pudong New Area into the city's financial center.

A BBFTC official said contracts will be signed in the near future to transfer several other buildings on the Bund to foreign institutions.

Agriculture

More Land To Be Designated as Protection Zones

*OW1706053595 Beijing XINHUA in English
0315 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanjing, June 17 (XINHUA) — In a bid to halt the decrease in the acreage of farmland, the central government asked different localities to designate more fixed zones for farmland protection so as to maintain agricultural production.

Except State priority items, any capital construction projects should not be built inside such zones, said Zou Yuchuan, head of the State Bureau of Land Administration (SBLA) at a national conference on farmland protection convened recently in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province.

To date, about 1,400 counties, or half of the country's total, have had their land protection zones clearly defined. The rest must complete demarcation before the end of 1996, Zou said.

From this year on, local officials will be assessed on their accomplishments in land protection.

Zou told local officials to keep a proper balance between grain production and side-line operations. Arable land must not be used for fruit tree cultivation or fish breeding.

To maintain a stable farm acreage, efforts must be made to reclaim land which was left idle. The central government will set up a special fund to encourage the reclamation operations.

Land which has been set aside for construction purposes but has been left idle for two years without any development projects started should have the use right withdrawn, Zou stated.

He said that SBLA will organize a nationwide check on land protection during the next half of this year.

Report on Farmers Selling Grain to State

*OW1906114895 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 95*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "National News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] China is reaping bumper summer grain harvests this year. [Video shows farmers driving trucks to deliver grain to the state] Farmers enthusiastically sell patriotic grain to the state. Localities adopt effective measures to ensure the fulfillment of the summer grain procurement task.

Henan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Guizhou farmers enthusiastically sell grain to the state. Jiaozuo, Henan, took the lead in procuring over 130 million kilograms of summer grain, thus fulfilling the province's summer grain procurement task.

Shaanxi's Weinan Prefecture procured 15 million kgs of grain in just several days.

Procurement work of summer grain and edible oil crop is in full swing in Jiangsu. As of 17 June, Jiangsu had procured 575 million kgs of wheat and 75 million kgs of rapeseed.

To protect farmers' interests and to ensure the smooth fulfillment of the summer grain procurement task, Hubei and Shanxi link the supply of fertilizer with grain sold to the state. Farm material departments supply a certain amount of quality chemical fertilizer when farmers sell 50 kgs of grain to the state.

Hebei increased procurement funds for summer grain by 23.7 percent over last year. Financial and grain

departments and agricultural development banks have tried to secure procurement funds for summer grain.

Shanxi worked out preferential measures for major grain sellers in the supply of chemical fertilizers and in grain procurement prices.

Zhejiang and Jiangsu gave farmers price subsidies in addition to good procurement prices. Local grain departments also set up more grain procurement centers, tea and drinking water spots, rest stations, clinics, and snack bars to facilitate farmers' selling grain.

A person in charge of the state grain reserve bureau said as the market price for grain is stable and moving downward, it is impossible for the state to further raise grain procurement prices this year. He said in addition to securing grain procurement funds and to refraining from issuing IOUs to farmers, localities should do a good publicity job of encouraging farmers to supply more and better grain to the state and accelerate the pace of grain procurement work.

Heilongjiang Publicizes Agriculture Projects

SK1906072495 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The provincial agriculture committee and the provincial agricultural development office on 18 June made public the province's comprehensive agricultural development projects and the related preferential policies that will soon be carried out, to domestic and foreign traders who travelled to the province to attend the sixth Harbin trade fair.

Heilongjiang Province possesses abundant agricultural resources and tremendous development potential. There are currently 134 million mu of cultivated land in the province, accounting for 9.4 percent of the country's total. There are also 90 million mu of grasslands that can be developed and utilized. The province ranks first in the country in both the number of milk cows and the output of fresh milk. The province's total acreage of forest is 17.93 million hectares, accounting for one-seventh of the country's total, making it the largest forested area and timber industrial base in China. At present, there are still 71 million mu of unused mountains, ground, river beaches, water surface, and grasslands in the province, of which, 45 million mu are available. In addition, the prospects for comprehensive development of agriculture and for the precision, in-depth processing of agricultural sideline products are very bright.

To further promote the province's work on attracting foreign investment to conduct comprehensive development of agriculture, the provincial agricultural development office meticulously selected 200 projects at the

current Harbin trade fair, including the development of agricultural resources, the development of breeding industry, the processing of agricultural sideline products, and the joint management and marketing of agricultural products. Most of these projects are featured with good natural resources conditions, ensured source of raw materials, bright market prospects, considerable economic efficiency, and strong serviceability.

The province has also provided preferential policies and convenient conditions for domestic and foreign traders investing in the province's comprehensive agricultural development. All the foreign-invested enterprises that initiate agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery projects with an operation period of more than 10 years shall be exempt from local income tax for 10 years beginning from their profitable year. After this period expires, enterprises truly plagued by difficulties may have their tax exemption period extended appropriately. For the joint venture and cooperative foreign-invested enterprises that use their share of profits to again invest in initiating or expanding export and foreign exchange earning enterprises or technological advanced enterprises in the province, the enterprise income tax and the local income tax that have already been paid by them for their investment part should all be refunded. The foreign-invested enterprises initiated in the province shall be exempt from urban real estate tax and vehicle and vessel using tax for five years. The foreign-invested enterprises that utilize the province's undeveloped land to develop agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry with an operation period of less than 30 years shall be exempt from land utilization tax for 10 years; while those whose operation period is longer than 30 years shall be exempt from land utilization tax for 15 years. The foreign-invested enterprises engaged in grain production shall be exempt from the contracted quotas of grain. Foreign traders are allowed to engage in large-scale land development projects in the form of paid transfer at the designated areas of the province, and these projects may be transferred to others according to law. At the same time, the province has also provided special preferential policies and convenient conditions for foreign traders to buy machines and equipment, import raw materials, exchange foreign money for Renminbi, and remit money needed by their investment and development projects.

Agriculture Project Signed in Heilongjiang

SK1906072795 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] As the largest joint venture project ever signed during the sixth Harbin trade fair, the Hulin (Dumuhe) comprehensive agricultural devel-

opment project covering 380,000 mu of undeveloped grasslands was signed on the morning of 18 June. With an estimated total investment of 300 million yuan in Renminbi, this project will be jointly funded and undertaken by the Jixi City Agricultural Development and Construction Corporation, the provincial (Caili) economic and trade corporation, and the Shenzhen (Haowei) Industrial Development Limited Corporation. These three corporations will respectively invest 60 million yuan, 20 million yuan, and 220 million yuan in Renminbi. Upon the completion of this project, 58 million kg of more grain will be produced annually. Adding forestry and animal husbandry, the total annual output value is estimated at 120 million yuan.

Provincial leaders Tian Fengshan and Sun Kuiwen attended the signing ceremony.

Hubei Imports Corn From Northeast

95CE0444B Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese
10 Jun 95 p 1

[FBIS Summary] The state has arranged for Hubei Province to import 40,000 tons of corn from Jilin and Heilongjiang to regulate market feed prices and support hog production. At the beginning of the year Jilin shipped 20,000 tons of corn to Hubei.

Shandong Using Science To Boost Agriculture

OW1906031895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0227 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ji'nan, June 19 (XINHUA) — Shandong Province, one of China's major agricultural producers, is focusing on raising per-unit output with agrotechniques to boost grain output.

At present, Shandong's per capita agricultural output value ranks sixth in the country and its per capita farmers' income, tenth.

However, the province, with a weak agricultural foundation and low capacity of fighting against natural disasters, is faced with decreasing land resources and increasing population.

"To ensure that Shandong develops into a strong agricultural province, it will give priority to the expansion of per-unit output and transformation of low-yield farmland while developing the offshore economy and the Yellow River Delta to raise agricultural output value in an all-round way," Zhao Zhihao, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, said.

A survey has shown that Shandong has popularized improved seeds three times and employed new cultivation techniques since 1980.

The output of wheat and maize rose steadily to 5,017 kg per ha and 5,760 kg, respectively, last year, and further increases are expected this year.

At present, Shandong has more than one million ha of high-yield farmland, mainly on the banks of the Yellow River and the Shandong Peninsula.

According to Shao Guifang, deputy governor of the province in charge of agriculture, the key for Shandong to raise its grain output is to breed and spread improved seeds.

The province now has 27 high-yield and efficient experimental farm zones, ten high-tech development zones, seven export-oriented experimental farm zones, and four counties where the per unit output exceeds 15 tons per ha.

Shandong has 2.67 million ha of low-yield farmland with an output of less than 2.25 tons per ha, Wang Yaowen, an agronomist and the head of the provincial agro-tech promotion station, said.

"The province will increase its grain output by more than six billion kg if low-yield fields are turned into high-yield land with scientific farming," he said.

In addition, Shandong has a 3,121-km coastline with 1.2 million ha of beach and 170,000 sq km of coastal waters full of offshore resources.

Zhao Zhihao called on people of the whole province to "tap the ocean resources and strive to raise the proportion of the ocean product from ten percent of the province's gross output value to 20 percent by the end of this century and approaching the level of the agricultural output value in the year 2010."

Zhejiang Takes Steps To Ensure Grain Supply

OW1606143095 Beijing XINHUA in English
1021 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, June 16 (XINHUA/OANA) — East China's Zhejiang Province, with its rapid economic growth but decreasing grain output, has begun investing more in agriculture to ensure annual output of grain standing around 15 billion kilograms by the end of the century.

According to Shao Feng, an official in the provincial office in charge of rural work, the province has designated about 2.9 million hectares of land as grain-growing areas, which are expected to turn out 15 billion kilograms this year.

Even with its large population and fewer cultivated areas and natural resources, Zhejiang, one of China's coastal provinces, still managed in the past to feed four percent

of the country's population with one percent of the country's land area by using intensive and meticulous farming. It shipped a large amount of grain to other areas, and was known as a land of fish and rice.

Since the 1980s, when China carried out the national reforms and opening further to the outside world, Zhejiang's economy has developed by leaps and bounds, but the result of the rapid expansion of industries and urban areas has meant paying a heavy price in agriculture.

Its gross domestic product (GDP) reached 265 billion yuan last year, ranking fifth in the country, but cultivated areas dropped from 3.164 million hectares in 1992 to 2.75 million hectares last year, and grain output went from 15.535 billion kilograms down to 14.04 billion kilograms.

According to statistics, the province was short about 500 million kilograms of grain annually in the 1986-90 period and 2.5 billion last year.

To boost grain production, the provincial government has decided to add 10 million yuan this year to the building of water conservancy projects and harnessing of rivers.

In addition, it plans to spend 10 million yuan in developing 100 key enterprises annually to lead the construction of commodity grain bases, and is now working out a system to allow experienced farmers to contract for more farmland in order to boost grain output.

A study has shown that experienced farmers contracted to farm 106,700 hectares of land last year, and will expand the land under contract to 133,000 hectares this year. They are expected to provide one billion kilograms of grain for the province every year, accounting for two-thirds of the total, in five years.

In addition, the province has encouraged farmers to increase the amount of high-yield farmland (acreage that produces 15 tons per hectare) to one-fourth of the province's total by the year 2000 while popularizing the use of improved seeds and advanced agro- technology.

The provincial government has decided to improve the policy that favors grain production to ensure the increase, and has issued regulations to protect its cultivated lands.

"With these measures, some of which are already working well, Zhejiang should be able to accomplish its objective of feeding what will then be its 45 million million people itself in the year 2000," Shao Feng said.

Central-South Region

Guangdong's House Leasing Business Growing

OW1506120195 Beijing XINHUA in English
0652 GMT 15 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, June 15 (XINHUA) — Newcomers to Guangdong are finding it easy to rent a house or an apartment at a reasonable price with the help of a variety of advertisements.

House leasing is becoming more and more popular in the southern Chinese province as millions of opportunity seekers pour into Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, and other major cities in the Pearl River Delta, the region that has had the fastest economic growth since China started reforms and opening to the outside world.

Of the houses for rent, many have been built with government money and rented for profit, and quite a few are private houses.

Those who lease range from people working for branch offices of overseas companies and organizations and business people to migrant workers who've come from outside the province.

There are also local residents who've set up their own company, and young couples who have no apartment of their own.

In Shenzhen alone, buildings with a total floor space of 7.26 million sq m, or 22 percent of the city's total, have been rented over the past two years, according to the city's real estate development bureau.

Statistics show that at least one-fourth of the city's four million residents, including those with temporary residence permits, rent housing space.

In Guangzhou, buildings for lease account for more than six million sq m in floor space, one sixth of the city's total.

More and more companies and individuals are involved in house leasing. In Guangzhou, anyone with 10,000 yuan in registered capital can be licenced to start a business.

Guangdong Names Youngest University President

OW1906065295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0639 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, June 19 (XINHUA) — Wang Xunzhang, 44, has become the youngest college president in China, having been named to lead Zhong Shan University in this capital of south China's Guangdong Province.

Wang gained a doctorate degree at Oxford University in Britain when China started its reform and opening up to the outside world in the late 1970s.

Wang began research on insects at Zhong Shan University after he returned home with a Ph.D. in 1984. During the past decade he had made breakthroughs in the field of insect viral molecular biology and genetic engineering.

He was the youngest tutor for doctoral candidates in 1990. His research achievements have received awards from the nation, the State Education Commission, and south China's Guangdong Province.

Zhong Shan University, which used to be called Guangdong University, was established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is honored as a great national hero, patriotic and the great forerunner of the democratic revolution in China, in 1924.

The university was then renamed Zhong Shan (Yat-sen) University in commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1926.

Guangxi Secretary Addresses Theory Study Meeting

HK1606020095 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Nanning, on 29 May, the regional party committee convened a theory study report meeting at which comrades in charge of 10 regional units made theory study reports and regional party committee Secretary Zhao Fulin delivered a speech.

The theory study report meeting was attended by regional party committee leaders such as Ding Tingmo and Ma Qingsheng, regional party committee deputy secretaries; Yuan Zhengzhong, regional party committee standing committee member and regional people's government vice chairman; Pan Qi, regional party committee standing committee member and propaganda department director; and others.

The following comrades in charge of 10 regional units made theory study reports at the report meeting: Hou Shihua, regional discipline inspection commission deputy secretary; Shi Guoxin, regional finance department director and leading party group secretary; Tao Hongxun, regional communications department director and leading party group secretary; Liu Wanfu, regional forestry department director and leading party group secretary; Huang Renwen, regional higher people's court president and leading party group secretary; Chen Zhangjing, regional industry and commerce administrative bureau chief and leading party group secretary; Jiang Jixiong, regional grain bureau chief and lead-

ing party group secretary; Quan Zhong, regional branch of People's Construction Bank of China vice president and leading party group member; Xu Zhenghuan, regional posts and telecommunications bureau chief and leading party group secretary; and Yu Jin, regional education commission vice chairwoman and leading party group member.

Regional party committee Secretary Zhao Fulin stated in his speech: Over the past few years, party committees and leading party groups in all regional units have by and large paid more attention to theory study, firmly grasped theory, and scored gratifying theory study results as well. By carrying out theory study, we have successfully stepped up ideological and theory building of leading organs at all levels, enhanced solidarity and unity of leading organs, and raised leadership standards. As a result, leading organs at all levels have now become more capable of applying revolutionary theories to practical problems resolution, implementing the party's line, principles, and policies to the letter, and handling all types of work. Therefore, theory study has been conducive to region-wide reform and development.

Secretary Zhao Fulin stressed: We should attach more importance to activities conducted by core theory study groups, strive to achieve better theory study results, and successfully guide and lead broad masses of cadres and people in in-depth theory study. The core theory study groups of the party committees at all levels should take theory study as an important task, enhance consciousness in theory study, make greater efforts to master scientific system of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, effectively apply scientific theories to practical problems resolution, combine theory study with professional knowledge, science, and technology study, carry out theory study in the spirit of a rectification movement, and strive to strengthen the party spirit.

Secretary Zhao Fulin concluded his speech by saying: All regional organs should conscientiously and successfully further theory study, improve work quality, raise work standards, and set good examples for the whole region.

The theory study report meeting was also attended by comrades in charge of party committees and leading party groups of various regional organs and departments.

Hainan Development Zone To Eliminate Illiteracy

OW1906022695 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Haiku, June 19 (XINHUA) — The Yangpu Development Zone in south China's

Hainan Province is to speed up the pace of its efforts to eliminate illiteracy and develop basic education.

Dr. Chen Fuyi, a local official in charge of education, said the bureau has launched a two-year project to basically wipe out illiteracy among 5,000 people under 45 years of age out of 30,000 farmers and fishermen in the 59 villages in the 30-sq-km zone.

So far, hundreds of illiterate farmers and fishermen, most of them young women, have attended literacy classes in 19 night schools here, Chen said, adding that they will know how to read and write over 2,000 Chinese characters at the end of the course.

Meanwhile, with an investment of 6.5 million yuan, the bureau has set up a primary school and constructed a new building with 20 classrooms for a middle school.

About one million yuan in basic education funds has been used to help children from seven to 15 years of age from poor families receive nine-year compulsory education since the beginning of this year.

Hubei Congress Standing Committee Ends Meeting

HK1606020295 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The eighth provincial people's congress standing committee ended its 14th meeting in Wuchang today after successfully completing its agenda.

Guan Guangfu, provincial people's congress standing committee chairman, attended today's closing session, which adopted the following six documents:

1. "Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Decision on Revising Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Regulations on Formulating Local Decrees";
2. "Wuhan City Market Management Regulations";
3. "Wufeng Tujia Autonomous County Forests Management Regulations";
4. "Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous County's County and Township Highways Management Regulations";
5. "Report on New Eighth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Deputies and Deputies Qualifications Examination";
6. "Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Decision on Appointment of Zhou Jianwei and Others and List of Personnel Appointments and Removals."

The 14th standing committee meeting also conducted preliminary deliberations on the following three draft documents:

1. "Hubei Province Scientific and Technological Development Regulations (Draft)";
2. "Hubei Province Products Quality Supervision and Management Regulations (Draft)";
3. "Hubei Province Rural Collective Assets Management Regulations (Draft)."

After the meeting, the aforementioned three draft documents will be revised according to opinions expressed by the standing committee members and then submitted to the next provincial people's congress standing committee for examination and approval.

The 14th provincial people's congress standing committee meeting also listened to the provincial people's government reports on pricing work and the work of assisting poverty-stricken areas.

The standing committee members advanced quite a few good views and proposals on the provincial government work reports during their discussions. After the meeting, the provincial people's congress standing committee general office will sort out and submit those views and proposals to the provincial people's government and departments concerned for study and absorption.

Today's closing session was presided over by Zheng Yunfei, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairman, and attended by Wang Hanzhang, Liang Shufen, Xiao Quantao, Xie Peidong, and Lin Jinming, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairmen; and Liu Xuelun, provincial people's congress standing committee secretary general.

Those attending today's closing session as guests were: provincial Vice Governor Su Xiaoyun; Li Qifan, provincial higher people's court president; Zhong Shuqin, provincial people's procuratorate chief procurator; persons in charge of the provincial people's government departments concerned; persons in charge of cities, autonomous prefectures, and Shenglongxia Forest Area; persons in charge of people's congress standing committees of cities directly under the provincial authorities; persons in charge of some counties, county-level cities, and districts people's congresses standing committees; persons in charge of people's congresses liaison offices in various areas; provincial people's congress standing committee deputy secretaries general; provincial people's congress specialized committee members; and provincial people's congress standing committee specialized committee members.

"Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Decision on Appointment of Zhou Jianwei and Others" stated: In accordance with the "CPC Central Committee and State Council Circular on Hubei Provincial Party and Government Institutional Reform" and nominations by provincial Governor Jiang Zhuping, this committee decided to appoint Zhou Jianwei as provincial economic and trade commission chairman, Zhang Zhiwen as provincial foreign economic cooperation and trade department director, Wang Binnan as provincial trade department director, Hu Yili as provincial construction department director, and Zheng Dakun as provincial agriculture department director.

People Find Relief From Poverty in Hubei

OW1606133895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0232 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wuhan, June 16 (XINHUA) — Many infrastructure and industrial projects have been completed in recent years, helping 3.24 million people get rid of poverty in poverty-stricken areas in central China's Hubei Province.

According to 1986 statistics, 7.18 million people in 38 counties were living in poverty.

But, in 1994, the province developed a seven-year program increasing poverty-relief work, allocating 280 million yuan for poor areas that year, and granting more than 30 million yuan of interest-free loans yearly to help farmers develop crops and raise livestock.

By 1994, the annual grain output per capita in the poor areas increased by 50 kg and the annual income per capita climbed from the 327 yuan of 1986 to 640 yuan.

To improve living conditions, the province has built 1,400 km in roads, 148 bridges, 24 power stations, and other public facilities in the poor counties.

More than 3,000 agricultural bases, for tea, tobacco, mulberries, and tangerines have also been built. These bases now produce 1.1 billion yuan-worth of crops each year.

Southwest Region

Lhasa TV Covers Dalai's Choice of Panchen Lama

Forum Views Choice

OW1806121995 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jun 95

["TV Forum": "An Issue Which Cannot Be Ignored"; from the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] To deal with the matter of the Dalai Lama's 14 May sudden announcement in India

of a reincarnated child in this region as the Panchen Lama, we must first of all clarify a key issue: who has the authority to approve the reincarnated child for the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama.

When we check the historical books, we come to understand the following facts: The titles of Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama of the Gelugpa School of Tibetan Buddhism were conferred by the central government of the Qing Dynasty. The confirmation of a reincarnated child for the Dalai Lama and of a reincarnated child for the Panchen Lama must be approved by the central government.

In 1653 during the years of Shunshi of the Qing Dynasty, the central government formally granted the title of the 5th Dalai Lama. In 1713, during the years of Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty, the central government formally granted the title of the 5th Panchen Lama and confirmed the position of Panchen Lama in the Gelugpa School. In 1792 during the 57th year of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, the central government formally enforced the system of selecting a reincarnated child through drawing lots from a golden urn. Since then, the confirmation of a reincarnated child for the Dalai Lama or Panchen Lama must follow the religious rule and the reincarnated child must be selected through drawing lots from a gold urn in front of the statue of Sakyamuni. Only then can the final choice be made and brought to the central government for approval. This historical practice and system have been in force for more than 200 years.

Those who understand some history of religion in Tibet all know that the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama were not designated by the Dalai Lama or Panchen Lama. Accordingly, the searching for and confirmation of the reincarnated child for the 10th Panchen Lama must follow the historical practice and system which has lasted for more than 200 years and be brought to the central government for approval.

Therefore, the Dalai Lama's arbitrarily announcement made abroad concerning the so-called reincarnated child for the 10th Panchen Lama has violated religious rule and disregarded fixed historical convention. His announcement is illegal and invalid. His act has not only once again placed him in a position against the central government, but is also resolutely opposed by Tibetan Buddhists and the masses of believers of Buddhism.

Monks, Nuns Criticize Choice

*OW1806131495 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jun 95*

[Announcer-read report over video by Dawa, Qusang, and Wei Chaoyang; from the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 14 June, Luosang Danzeng, vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and director of the United Front Work Department under the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; (Rezhen Dazim Jigme), vice president of the Tibet Branch of the Buddhist Association of China, president of Lhasa City Buddhist Association, and the sixth living Buddha of Rezhen Temple; and nearly 400 monks and nuns from the Rezhen Temple and Rezhen Sangdanlin Temple harshly criticized and refuted the Dalai's illegal declaration that names a child in Tibet as the reincarnated 10th Panchen. [Video shows Tibetan monks of all ages sitting on the floor in a temple, while two men, possibly Luosang Danzeng and (Rezhen Dazim Jigme), wearing Western shirts and jackets and flanked by two men clad with the robes of Tibetan monks address them]

(Rezhen Dazim Jigme) expressed great indignation at the Dalai's illegal move. He said: Since the death of the 10th Panchen Lama in 1989, the CPC Central Committee and State Council have been showing great concern over the search for the reincarnated child and have been searching for the child for six years according to religious rites and rules, with great achievements in various areas. On 14 May, however, the Dalai Lama launched a surprise attack by naming a reincarnated child of the Panchen, causing trouble for the search for and verification of the reincarnated child of the Panchen. In view of this, the responsible person of the State Council Bureau of Religious Affairs on 17 May announced that the Dalai's unauthorized declaration from outside the country of a reincarnated child of the Panchen is completely illegal and invalid, and that he was attempting to continue the activities of splitting the motherland by taking advantage of the reincarnation of the Panchen. This is a long premeditated political plot. (Rezhen), the living Buddha, also elaborated and explained the history of the reincarnation of the Panchen. He hoped that the broad masses of monks and nuns in the Rezhen Temples would make a clear distinction between right and wrong on this important issue, take a firm stand and clear position, heighten their awareness, maintain a clear-cut and high degree of unity ideologically with the CPC Central Committee, and be a qualified monk or nun who loves

his or her country and religion and observes discipline and the law.

Luosang Danzeng, vice chairman of the CPPCC Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee and director of the United Front Work Department under the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, noted in his speech: The titles of Dalai and Panchen Erdini have always been granted by the central government. The current Dalai himself was also ratified by the central government in 1940. Since his escape [tao wang] abroad in 1959, the Dalai has never given up his activities of splitting the motherland. He does not have the right to personally verify the reincarnated child of the Panchen at all. His move is not only at odds with the wishes of the party and the people, but also against religious rites and rules.

Luosang Danzeng said: With the concern and support of the central authorities, under the leadership of the regional party committee and government, and through the concerted efforts of persons from Buddhist circles and the broad masses of people in Tibet, we believe that we will remove the serious interference of the Dalai clique in the search for the reincarnated child of the Panchen and accomplish the verification of the reincarnated child of the Panchen — a great event for Buddhists — at an early date.

Luosang Danzeng hoped that all monks and nuns of the Rezhen Temples would take a firm and clear-cut stand in fighting all plots against the reincarnation of the Panchen and splitting the motherland on the grounds of safeguarding the sovereignty of the state and the interest of Tibetan Buddhism. Responsible persons of the administrations of nationalities affairs at Rezhen Temple and the Rezhen Sangdanlin Temple vowed to support the remarks by the spokesman for the State Council Bureau of Religious Affairs, wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Dalai, and make due contributions to safeguarding the unification of the motherland and national unity. [Video shows monks sitting in groups, expressionless]

Tibet's Raidi Addresses Congress Chairmen

*OW1706082395 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Jun 95*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The forum for chairmen of eight provincial and regional people's congress standing committees, and the forum to discuss the legislative affairs of five southwest provincial and regional people's congresses opened simultaneously in Lhasa on 15 June.

Attending these forums were chairmen of the people's congress standing committees of Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet; persons in charge of the legislative affairs committees of people's congresses of Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, and Tibet; and persons in charge of the National People's Congress [NPC] Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee and Legislative Affairs Committee; as well as personnel of other relevant departments. [Video shows the interior of a conference room and cuts to show close-up shots of unidentified officials reading documents]

Pudoje, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the forums. Puqung, executive vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, delivered the opening speech. [video shows close-ups of these two officials when their names are announced]

Raidi, executive deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, briefed the audience on Tibet's current situation. [video shows close-ups of Raidi reading from prepared notes] He said: The third forum on Tibetan affairs called by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in July 1994 was an extremely important meeting to study Tibetan affairs under new historical conditions. The meeting was a new milestone in Tibet's developmental history. The objectives and assignments set at the meeting have become voluntary actions of all party and government organizations and people of all nationalities. People in Tibet have once again realized that Tibet will not have today's happiness or a bright future unless it follows the socialist path in the big family of our motherland under the CPC's leadership. On the whole, Tibet's current situation is satisfactory, characterized by political stability, fast economic growth, national solidarity, strong defense along border areas, people living and working in peace and contentment, and vigorous development in all sectors.

Comrade Raidi pointed out: The Dalai Lama recently announced that a reincarnation of the Panchan Lama had been found. His announcement, which went against historical conventions, established norms, and religious rituals, has seriously interfered with the normal process of searching for the Panchan Lama's reincarnation. The issue is by no means a simple religious one, but another political scheme plotted by the Dalai clique which attempted to use the reincarnation issue to instigate trouble, create chaos, undermine the motherland's unification, undermine Tibet's political stability, and divide the motherland. Our struggle with the Dalai clique is essentially one between unification and division. The reincarnation which the Dalai Lama announced is invalid and

unlawful. To ensure Tibet's long-term peace and stability, people of all nationalities in all circles in Tibet are determined to safeguard the motherland's unification and national solidarity, safeguard national sovereignty and the central authorities' authority, safeguard Tibet's stability, and smash the Dalai clique's sinful plot of dividing the motherland and undermining national solidarity.

Raidi continued: This year will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region. The past 30 years show that, because of the great importance the party central committee and State Council have attached to Tibet and their warm solicitude, and because of the energetic support from fraternal provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, aside from making historic advances politically, Tibet has also enjoyed rapid development in the social and economic areas. Especially since the adoption of the reform and opening up policy 17 years ago, Tibet has undergone earthshaking changes. During all periods of revolution and construction in Tibet, people's congresses and their standing committees in Tibet, under the leadership of party committees at all levels, have discharged their duties and played extremely important roles in promoting socialist democracy and law, safeguarding national unification and solidarity, and expediting Tibet's economic development and social progress. [Video shows close-ups of Raidi as well as unidentified officials attending the meeting]

Yang Song, vice chairman of the regional government, briefed the forums on Tibet's economic construction. He said: To usher in the autonomous region's 30th founding anniversary, the central government had planned 62 assistance projects for Tibet with a total investment of 2.38 billion yuan. On the basis of an assessment based on on-the-spot studies conducted by relevant departments and provinces, the total investment has now increased to 2.676 billion yuan. The construction of most of the assistance projects has started.

Yang Song said: Tibet has stepped into a new phase of development. The guiding thought and priorities are: Following the guidelines laid down by the Third Central Forum on Tibetan Affairs and by the sixth enlarged plenary session of the fourth regional party committee, and in light of the central government plan for Tibet's reform and development and its general targets for Tibet's economic development, people in Tibet will continue to emancipate their minds, deepen reforms, and open wider to the outside world to achieve a rapid economic development. During the remaining years of this century, Tibet's GNP will increase about 10 percent annually; the region will develop its first industry steadily, develop its secondary industry selectively, and develop

its tertiary industries energetically. The region will also strive to accomplish building its infrastructure — such as power, communications, and telecommunications — ahead of schedule.

Medical Care Said Improving in Tibet

OW1906110395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1040 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, June 19 (XINHUA) — The incidence of infectious diseases in Tibet autonomous region in southwest China dropped by half and the rate of mortality resulting from the diseases lowered 54 percent over the past five years thanks to the steady improvement of the public health system there.

A regional survey showed the number of young people who died of or suffered from malnutrition dropped considerably while the height and weight of children of all age groups showed a marked increase.

To prevent the outbreak of plague and curb the iodine deficiency disease (IDD), the regional public health department has built an iodine-rich tea production line in addition to distributing iodine pills.

With a high rate of vaccination, infantile tetanus and poliomyelitis have been near extinction in Tibet.

As the public health department has repeatedly conducted regular general check-up and treatment of leprosy, the number of lepers has dropped to 114 who are expected to be recovered by 1997 through chemotherapy.

Tibet To Upgrade Phone System to 7-Digits

OW1806144395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1409 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, June 18 (XINHUA) — The telephone network in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, will be upgraded to a 7-digit system from the present 5-digit one on June 25, making it the last 7-digit among China's provincial and autonomous regions' capitals.

According to the local post and telecommunication bureau, after June 25, the local phone network will be computerized and expanded to handle 20,000 phones from the present 10,000 ones.

In 1984, Lhasa was listed as one of the first cities in China to be equipped with satellite communication facilities and in 1992 a mobile phone network was set up in the city.

At present, the services of the local bureau include Tibetan-language telegraph, courtesy telegraph, DDD

and IDD, magnetic-card call, tv-phone conference, mobile phone, paging and information.

In 1994, the number of phone subscribers in the region's cities grew by 4,752 to 19,800, mobile phone subscribers rose from 321 to 695 while the paging and fax subscribers increased to 1,402 and 272 respectively.

The phone network in Shanghai will be the first 8-digit system in China by the end of this year.

North Region

Beijing Secretary Meets With Hong Kong Guests

SK1906072395 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jun 95 p 1

[Article by reporter Lian Gong (6647 0364): "Persist in Taking Economic Construction as the Central Task and Continue To Improve the Policies of Attracting Foreign Capital"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Wei Jianxing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Li Qiyang, mayor of Beijing Municipality, met with Mr. Guo Henian, president of the Hong Kong Jiali Group, and his entourage on the afternoon of 8 June.

Wei Jianxing welcomed Mr. Guo's visit to Beijing on behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government. He said: Mr. Guo is a well-known entrepreneur and the enterprises under his management have enjoyed great reputation in Hong Kong, Macao and even in Southeast Asia. Mr. Guo has established friendly economic and trade relations with the mainland since the 1950's. After reform and opening up, he took the lead in making investments in the mainland, and the investment scale was fairly big. Some of the projects he operated can be called examples in the field of joint investment. Last year, Mr. Guo's investment projects in Beijing were identical with Beijing Municipality's economic structural readjustment and the urban overall planning, thus opening a new path in Beijing. We deeply admired Mr. Guo for his contributions to Hong Kong's invigoration and stability and for China's economic construction.

Wei Jianxing said: During the previous stage, a case involving Wang Baosen and other people occurred in Beijing. This case was very serious but the people involved were very few. Their problems were not the problems cropping up in the course of implementing the reform and opening policies and did not involve with some major ongoing construction projects in Beijing. Their problems were mainly the case of a few persons who abused their power to seriously commit economic crimes. This

was absolutely the personal behaviors of a small number of people. The exposure of this case will not affect Beijing's overall situation and will not slightly affect Beijing's reform and opening up in the days to come. Actually, the exposure of this case has shown that our anticorruption is being deepened. Our general principle is that in the course of reform and opening up, we will unswervingly conduct anticorruption struggle. This is conducive to creating a good environment for reform and opening up and to the sound development of reform and opening up. In this sense, the exposure of the case of Wang Baosen is actually conducive to Beijing's reform, opening up, and economic work. Therefore, we will persist in taking economic construction as the central task as before, further advance reform and opening up, accelerate development in all fields, and promote comprehensive social progress. We will strive to further improve Beijing's policies of attracting foreign capital, and further create conditions and improve the environment for using foreign capital. We greatly hope that more friends overseas will continue to make investments in Beijing's high-tech field, transformation of technologies of old enterprises, renovation of dangerous and old houses, and urban infrastructure facilities. In the past, Mr. Guo cooperated with Beijing very well. Wei Jianxing also said: In the near future, we will conduct a strategic study on Beijing Municipality's economic development. We welcome friends overseas to offer valuable opinions and suggestions for this.

Li Qiyao told the guests that Beijing's situation has been good and stable and that its economic performance has also been normal. Regarding this, friend who care for Beijing and cooperate with us may set their minds at ease. The municipal government will continue to support Mr. Guo's investment projects in Beijing and make the cooperation between both sides more successful.

Mr. Guo Henian said: We have great confidence in the motherland. Beijing is a great and promising capital city. We have achieved fruitful results in cooperation with Beijing and will continue to exert our utmost in this aspect in the future.

Zhang Baifa, executive vice mayor, and Wan Siquan, vice chairman of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also attended the meeting.

Multilevel Information Network Set Up in Beijing

OW1606130695 Beijing XINHUA in English
0723 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — The Chinese capital has set up a multi-level information

and consulting network connecting different local and central government departments in different fields.

According to the local science and technology commission, a scientific and technological society has recently come into being, linking nearly 2,000 consultancy agencies and 40,000 consultants in Beijing in a bid to standardize the service.

As China's science and technology center, Beijing has more than 500 central and local research institutes and nearly 100 universities and colleges.

In addition to that, over two-thirds of the academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering are living here.

However, for a long period of time, these organizations and personnel have rarely got together for practical scientific and technological research matters, but done their work in a rather closed manner instead, resulting in redundant research and reducing the impact of the professional workforce.

In recent years these institutes have started to break the ice among members of this cloistered society and taken advantage of the concentration of force here to co-operate on joint projects, the positive influence of which is being felt elsewhere in the country.

The Capital Science and Technology Group, comprising of over 170 central-level institutes and universities and 20 local industrial bureaus and companies, has started to offer policy-making advice, while the Beijing United Center of Science, Technology and Economy, organized by 75 information agencies of ministries, commissions, the army and the municipal government, reaches the whole city with its service network.

Beijing Hi-Tech Zone Achieves Fastest Growth

OW1606163395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1600 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — China's first hi-tech zone, set up here has maintained an annual growth rate of 40 percent over the past seven years, leading the other 51 high-tech zones across the country.

The Beijing New and High-Tech Development Zone has achieved 42.14 billion yuan (about five billion US dollars) in total revenue since it was set up in northwest Beijing's Haidian District in 1988, according to Wang Sihong, director of the office of the zone.

Private hi-tech enterprises have played a leading role in the zone, and some of them have grown into enterprise groups, engaging in electronics, pharmaceuticals, finance, real estate and tourism.

The city so far has more than 10,000 private hi-tech enterprises, employing some 160,000 people. Most of these firms are located in the zone.

The electronics sector now holds the leading position in the zone, followed by new energy and materials, environmentally-friendly products and medicines.

Zhongguancun Street in the zone, known as China's "Silicon Valley", is home to some big names in the electronics industry, from the Founder and Stone groups to China's largest computer producer, the Legend Group.

The zone has attracted many international hi-tech companies to invest there.

Hebei Reports on Handling Violation Cases

SK1906111795 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 1 Jun 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and provincial Supervisory Department jointly sponsored their second press briefing of the year on the morning of 31 May, at which the responsible personnel of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission first informed the participants of the work done by the province since the beginning of this year in investigating and handling cases of violating the law and discipline.

During the January-April period this year, discipline inspection and supervisory organs at all levels across the province reinforced their dynamics in handling cases by enforcing the system under which leading personnel hold responsibility for dealing with cases. The province as a whole placed on file for investigation 3,067 violation cases of various categories. Of these, 1,750 were wound up and 1,651 personnel punished. Of these personnel, 1,139 received party disciplinary sanction; 588 received political disciplinary sanction; and 108 received criminal sanction. Through the investigation and handling of cases, the province recovered 7.931 million yuan of economic losses for the state. Major characteristics resulting from investigating and handling cases this year were as follows: 1) The leading personnel of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government have attached great importance to the work. Since the beginning of this year, the principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government have successively made specific arrangements on four occasions for the anticorruption struggle, and particularly for the work of investigating and handling cases. They have also taken personal charge of organizing or assigning the work of investigating and handling some serious and appalling cases, thus bringing about breakthrough progress to handling these serious and appalling cases. 2) Emphasis has been

placed on investigating and handling violation cases committed by party and government organs, judicial organs, administrative and law-enforcement departments, economic management departments, and leading cadres. During the January-April period this year, discipline inspection and supervisory organs across the province investigated and handled 256 serious and appalling cases, a 41.7 percent increase over the same period in 1994. 3) The investigation and handling of economic cases violating the law and discipline have been prominent. During the January-April period this year, the province as a whole investigated and handled 1,421 economic cases violating the law and discipline, accounting for 46.33 percent of the total number of registered cases. 4) Mass inspections over law enforcement on the construction front has been carried out. The investigation and handling of cases violating the law and discipline committed on the construction front has achieved initial results. Since the meeting held in August last year on anticorruption and correcting malpractices cropping up in construction markets, the province has placed 112 cases on file for investigation of having violated the law and discipline, involving 134 personnel. Of these personnel, 26 are cadres at or above the county-section level. The volume of money involved in their cases totals 1.233 million yuan. The cases of 36 personnel have been wound up: 21 received party disciplinary sanction; six received political disciplinary sanction; and 16 have been handed over to the judicial organs. [passage omitted]

During the press briefing, the responsible personnel of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission stated: In the last seven months of this year, discipline inspection and supervisory organs at all levels should further reinforce their dynamics in investigating and handling serious and appalling cases; regard the investigation and handling of cases violating the law and discipline as a breakthrough in the anticorruption work; and concentrate their efforts on investigating and handling a large number of cases that are producing influence and repercussions. Meanwhile, by beginning with enforcing the law and conducting supervision, they should pay attention to investigating and handling cases of making false and boastful reports; case of apportioning expenses to peasants; cases of collecting charges from peasants arbitrarily; and cases committed by the construction front through the violation of law and discipline.

Hebei Uses Foreign Funds To Improve Highways

OW1806090495 Beijing XINHUA in English
0828 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shijiazhuang, June 18 (XINHUA) — More than 33,400 km of high-grade highways

have opened to traffic in north China's Hebei Province, ranking first in the country, sources said.

Super-highways stretch for 229 km, ranking the third, the same as second-grade highways. The capital city of Shijiazhuang and other major cities in the province are all linked up with at least second-grade highways.

Preferential policies have been made by local government to absorb foreign funds for road building, officials said. A batch of medium- and small-scale projects have been cut down to ensure enough investment for high-grade highway construction.

Some projects with loans from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have started to be constructed, the sources said.

The province will have eight expressways by the year 2000. While the Beijing-Shijiazhuang super-highway has become operational, an expressway linking Shijiazhuang and China's largest coal base of Taiyuan is scheduled for completion by the end of this year.

Also, the province plans to pool 22.7 billion yuan during the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1996-2000) to add 1,058-km expressways and 1,200-km second-grade highways, local officials said.

Inner Mongolia Reports Personnel Changes

SK1806055595 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Jun 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After a five-day session, the 14th meeting of the eighth autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 2 June.

Wang Qun, chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Yu Xinglong, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the third plenum of the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, including Liu Zuohui, Yu Junhua, Liu Zhenyi, Cui Weiyue, Jiakai, Liu Zhen, Wang Xiumei, and Shelebatu; and members of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee—51 persons in total.

Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Fengqi, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Ba Shijie, president of the autonomous regional higher people's court; and responsible persons from the autonomous regional people's procuratorate. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, the participating members adopted a decision on dismissing Zhang Qisheng from his post

as director of the autonomous regional Metallurgy and Machine-Building Industry Department; on dismissing Zheng Changhuai from his post as director of the autonomous regional Communications Department; and on dismissing Suertalatu from his post as director of the autonomous regional Radio and Television Broadcasting Department.

During the meeting, the participating members also adopted a decision on appointing Li Qingyu [2621 1987 3768] as director of the autonomous regional Public Security Department; on appointing Qiao Qishan [0829 1477 1472] as director of the autonomous Metallurgy and Machine-Building Industry Department; on appointing Hao Jiye [6787 4949 2814] as director of the autonomous regional Communications Department; and on appointing Bai Chaorong [4101 2600 5554] as director of the autonomous regional Radio and Television Broadcasting Department.

During the meeting, Yang Huaiwu [2799 2037 2976] and Wu Zhizhong [2976 1807 1813] were also appointed vice presidents of the autonomous regional higher people's court.

During the meeting, the participating members also approved the namelist of other personnel changes.

Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons from the organs and committees under the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee; from the work committees of various leagues; from the people's congress Standing Committees of various cities in the established zones across the region and of various cities authorized to undertake independent economic plans; from the regional level commissions, departments, and bureaus concerned; and from a number of democratic parties and mass communities.

Following the meeting, Yu Xinglong, entrusted by Wang Qun, presented the certificate of appointment to the newly appointed personnel.

Tianjin Secretary Speaks on Enterprise Reform

SK1906062395 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
3 Jun 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The municipal party committee and the municipal people's government jointly sponsored a work conference on deepening enterprise reform on 1 June to summarize and make arrangements for the municipal work of enterprise reform. It was pointed out at the conference that we should earnestly implement the spirit of the central directives; continuously deepen our thinking and understanding; enhance our confidence; strengthen our sense of emergency and consciousness; uphold the principle of regarding reform as a motive

force and management as a foundation; reinforce the dynamics in work; carry out comprehensive consolidation; and should encourage various circles to commonly make efforts to ensure a breakthrough progress in deepening enterprise reform and in boosting and enlivening state-owned enterprises this year.

Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended and addressed the work conference.

Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality, presided over the work conference.

Li Shenglin, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor of the municipality, delivered a work report at the conference.

Attending the work conference were Zheng Zhiying, member and secretary general of the municipal party standing committee; and Zhang Guanwen, secretary general of the municipal people's government. [passage omitted]

In his speech Gao Dezhan pointed out: The key to deepening enterprise reform lies in deepening thinking and understanding. We should further study and comprehend the relevant expositions of central leading comrades—including General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng—and should fully understand the importance of boosting and enlivening state-owned enterprises. In view of Tianjin, only by boosting and enlivening state-owned enterprises can the municipality harbor hopes for development and prosperity. We should regard the tasks of boosting and enlivening state-owned enterprises and of increasing the incomes of staff members and workers as the greatest practical deeds done for the masses and as a big event that has a bearing on reform and stability. We should let enterprises become lively and staff members and workers become wealthy through the deepening of enterprise reform. As compared with the demands of the situation, the municipality still should further reinforce the dynamics in deepening enterprise reform and in boosting or enlivening state-owned enterprises though it has achieved progress in this regard. For this, leading cadres at all levels should first be familiar with the situation and upgrade their thinking and understanding. First, they should overcome the negative thinking of being in a state of inertia and further enhance their confidence in boosting enterprises. Second, they should overcome the thinking of every locality being the same, of taking a slow step, and of never feeling anxious, as well as further enhance their sense of emergency. Third, they should overcome the thinking of paying more attention to external conditions and of waiting for, relying on, and asking for higher authorities' assistance; and should foster the sense of paying attention to

internal conditions and of beginning with grasping internal affairs of enterprises. Fourth, they should overcome the thinking of never thinking of grasping enterprise reform, of daring not to grasp it, and of being unable to grasp it; strengthen their resolve to boost enterprises; and should enhance their boldness and courage. Fifth, they should overcome the thinking of being no difference between success and failure in boosting enterprises and further enhance their sense of responsibility.

After citing various work needed for boosting and enlivening state-owned enterprises, Gao Dezhan pointed out: In successfully deepening enterprise reform this year, attention should be paid to dealing well with the following six relations: 1) Efforts should be made to deal well with the relation between the internal affairs of enterprises and their external conditions. Their external conditions are very important, but, their internal affairs are the foundation. Therefore, enterprises should begin with grasping their internal affairs; first do well the things that can be done by them; and should actively do a good job in rendering services so as to create external conditions. 2) Efforts should be made to deal well with the relation between enterprises and the front of such enterprises. A good job should be done not only in grasping more than 100 enterprises across the municipality, which have taken up the pilot work of enterprise reform; but also in expediting in an overall way the enterprise reform on the front so as to achieve in "overall expedition and breakthroughs in key points." 3) Efforts should be made to deal well with the relation between reform and development, to grasp the work by integrating reform with development, and to enable enterprises to reach the demands of "five good" through "three reforms and one enhancement." 4) Efforts should be made to deal well with the relations among the reforms in various fields, to grasp the measures for various reforms simultaneously, and to fulfill the reform to every key enterprise realistically. 5) Efforts should be made to deal well with the relation between reform and the work in other fields. Switching the losses to profits and upgrading the benefit represent a comprehensive expression of reform and development. We should make efforts to conduct the work in various fields in line with the principle of upgrading the quality and benefit of economic growth and by regarding reform as a motive force. 6) Efforts should be made to deal well with the relation between the overall demand and the principle of suiting measures to specific enterprises. All enterprises should unexceptionally deepen the reform among their internal affairs, enhance their internal management, and strengthen the construction of their leading body and of the contingent of staff members and workers. By proceeding from their reality, they should also enforce the policy set for one plant; successfully grasp the

work in other fields; and carry out comprehensive consolidation.

Gao Dezhan stressed: The key to deepening enterprise reform and to boosting and enlivening enterprises lies in enhancing leadership over the work, in truly grasping the work and doing practical deeds for the work, and in vigorously grasping implementation. Following the work conference, various targets and tasks for reform and development should be further perfected so as to enable them to be expanded in quantity and details and to be implemented as soon as possible. We should make all-out efforts to boost the key enterprises and to achieve obvious progress in this regard this year. Various circles across the municipality should actively help enterprises get rid of their worries and overcome their difficulties, earnestly formulate measures, conduct on-the-spot official work among enterprises, and should create favorable conditions for boosting and enlivening enterprises. Efforts should be made to strictly enforce the system under which personnel hold responsibility for the attainment of certain objectives in work, to enforce chain responsibility system, and to carry out earnest appraisal over the work at the year end. [passage omitted]

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang's Township Enterprises Begin Reform

SK1906072995 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Heilongjiang's township enterprises entered a stage of package reform. In total, 82.9 percent of the collective enterprises in townships and towns throughout the province have implemented various forms of reform. After incessant practice and exploration, the forms of our province's township enterprise reform, instead of being limited to the past unitary form of contract, have changed into forms such as the partnership system in the form of stocksharing, shareholding enterprises, organizing and establishing enterprise groups, selling, leasing, and merging. Regarding the depth of reform, the enterprises have gone further and further to deal with property rights—the deep-seated issue. Today's township enterprises implementing the partnership system in the form of stock-sharing have developed to more than 22,800. They have established 138 limited liability companies and limited liability stock companies, 14 enterprise groups at the provincial level, and 87 enterprise groups at the prefectural or city level. More than 5,000 enterprises have implemented reforms such as leasing, merging, selling, transferring, and going bankrupt, and more than 40 enterprises have signed to lease the state-owned enterprises. More than 90 percent of the township enterprises

in Mudanjiang, Jixi, Suihua, Qiqihar, and Jiamusi has conducted reform.

Heilongjiang's Harbin Bans Plastic Food Boxes

OW1906063895 Beijing XINHUA in English 0628 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harbin, June 19 (XINHUA) — Plastic fast-food boxes will be completely replaced by paper-made ones tomorrow in this capital of northeast China's Heilongjiang Province.

The production of plastic food containers has been banned in the city, and all such boxes are to be destroyed by July 15.

Plastic food boxes, which are discarded everywhere, seriously pollute the environment and harm the city's image, according to a circular issued by the municipal government.

The widespread use of plastic boxes for fast-food, which never decompose, has caused serious "white pollution" across the country in recent years.

Statistics show that China produces more than one billion such boxes and plastic bags each year, and half of them are used on trains, forming long belts of "white pollution" along the railway lines.

Some 210,000 young volunteers were involved in a nationwide campaign to sweep away "white pollutants" along 23,000 km of trunk rail lines early this month.

The Ministry of Railways has decided to replace the plastic food boxes with ones made of paper, biodegradable plastics and starch. The trial use has started on some long-distance trains and trains in the Beijing area.

Wang Yunkun Appointed Jilin's Acting Governor

OW1606125595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Changchun, 16 Jun (XINHUA) — The 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Jilin Provincial People's Congress which ended today decided to accept the resignation of Gao Yan, who has been reassigned, and to appoint Wang Yunkun [3769 7189 0981] deputy governor and acting governor.

Wang Yunkun has previously served as a member of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Changchun Municipal CPC Committee.

Secretary Views Jilin's Economic Situation

SK1606140495 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 May 95 p 1

[By reporter Guo Yuxue (6753 3768 1331): "We Should Focus on Improving Quality and Efficiency To Pay Attention to Industrial Output"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the morning of 23 May, He Zhukang, secretary of provincial party committee, attended a forum held by the provincial economic and trade commission. He analyzed the current economic situation and studied the issue of industrial output.

Comrade He Zhukang listened to the report made by the comrade in charge from the provincial economic and trade commission on the economic operation situation of our province from January to April as well as on the main tasks done by the economic and trade commission. The principle characteristics are:

— Industrial output continued to maintain a fast increase. State-owned industries accelerated their increases. The output of trades such as medicine, electronics, and textile visibly picked up. The promotion function of large- and medium- size enterprises is very conspicuous. The key projects, which were invested in and transformed during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the early stage of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, were completed and put into operation. Their functions started to be brought into play.

— The dovetail of production and marketing took a favorable turn, and the adjustment of industrial production to adapt to market demand accelerated.

— Markets in urban and rural areas were brisk. Both purchasing and marketing thrived. The rate of inflation dropped a little.

— The total export amount of foreign trade decreased, but the export value of industrial and mining products rose with a large margin.

— Financial revenue was fairly good, and the banking situation was stable.

The general situation of our province's economic operation in the first four months of this year was good. But problems still existed: the external environment for enterprises' production and management tended to be tense; funds were seriously in short supply; the contradiction between supply and demand in the market was fairly conspicuous; the growth of industry was not in balance; efficiency was not ideal; and the situation of incurring losses was severe. It is imperative for us to firmly focus on the endeavors of improving quality and efficiency of economic growth to achieve success in the current industrial task.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: We should upgrade our faith, make up our mind, adopt all kinds of effective measures, enhance the economy to grow in a continuous and stable manner, and make more efforts in improving the quality and efficiency of economic growth.

He Zhukang pointed out: There still existed some difficulties and problems in the current industrial output, and some deep-seated contradictions were still not resolved yet. As the market situation changes, new contradictions and new problems will continue to emerge. It is imperative for us to do good research and analysis on the development situation of industrial growth, have a full mental preparation, continue to explore during practice, and seek methods and ways to resolve problems and to overcome difficulties.

He Zhukang held: Being short of funds is the most conspicuous problem restricting economic development. To resolve this problem, we should broaden our train of thought, tap the potential, mobilize the masses extensively, and arouse the initiative of all the quarters. For those enterprises whose products enjoy brisk marketing and whose economy has good efficiency, we should encourage them to tap more financial resources through various channels.

He Zhukang held: As a comprehensive economic coordination department, the economic and trade commission should set strict demands on enterprises, assist enterprises to strengthen their ability to fight against the fluctuation of markets to avoid great rises and drops of economic efficiency due to the changes of markets. Under the current difficult situation, we should pay attention to key points when we work, create some conditions for enterprises to get rid of predicaments and to regain vitality through deepening reform. We should try all the means to assist those enterprises whose products enjoy brisk marketing and whose economy has good efficiency to develop as fast as possible. In this issue, all the relevant departments should further unite their thoughts and form joint forces.

He Zhukang emphasized: To improve quality and efficiency of economic growth, we should upgrade management, and promote the building of enterprises' leading bodies. It is imperative to pay attention to bringing into play our superiority, depend on new high tech to transform traditional industries, optimize the industrial structure, and change step-by-step from focusing on extensive management to intensive management.

Also attending the forum were Su Rong, member of provincial party committee standing committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee; Wei Minxue, vice governor; and the comrades in charge from the general office and the research office of

the provincial party committee, the provincial planning commission, the provincial commission for restructuring the economy, and the provincial industry and the commerce bank.

Liaoning Holds Forum To Discuss Science Book

*SK1606141395 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 29 May 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] The propaganda department under the Liaoning provincial party committee, the general office under the State Science and Technology Commission, and the Liaoning provincial education publishing house, jointly sponsored a forum in Beijing on 25 May to discuss a book published by the Liaoning provincial education publishing house entitled "The Connection Between the Two Centuries: On Interviews with the Specialists of High Science and Technology."

Attending the forum were relevant leading comrades, including Zhu Guangya, vice chairman of the National People's Political Consultative Conference Committee and minister of science and technology; Gu Jinchu, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Zhu Lilan, secretary of the leading party group under the State Science and Technology Commission and executive vice minister of science and technology; Xie Hong, deputy director of the PRC Press and Publications Administration; Zhang Dengyi, secretary general of the State Science and Technology Commission; Song Zhenling, deputy director of the publication bureau under the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee; Gao Dongxiao, deputy director of the propaganda department of the Liaoning provincial party committee; and Yu Jinlan, director of the Liaoning provincial press and publications bureau. Also attending the forum were personages enjoying great reputation in the scientific and technological circles and nationally noted scientists, including Yang Jiachi, Chen Fangyun, Shi Changxu, Lu Liangshu, Zhao Yufen, and Wang Chengwei; as well as comrades from the capital's journalist circles. Gao Dongxiao, deputy director of the propaganda department under the Liaoning provincial party committee, presided over the forum.

The book published by the Liaoning provincial education publishing house and compiled by the editorial board with Zhu Lilan, executive vice minister of science and technology and a noted scientist, as editor-in-chief, is a large reading material concerning scientific popularization. It also has a preface written by Premier Li Peng and an inscription written by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. By explaining the profound in simple terms and by adopting a lively and new format, the book summarizes the general picture of world mod-

ern high science and technology with interviews of 50 noted specialists of high science and technology. It also looks forward to the prospects of world high science and technology in the future and elaborates the hotly debated and difficult points cropping up in the connection between the two centuries.

Premier Li Peng wrote a preface for the book. (The full text of the preface will be published separately.)

Upon hearing the publication of the book, UN General Secretary Butrus-Ghali wrote an inscription for the book with pleasure. His inscription reads: "Modern science and technology are a vast and boundless knowledge ocean in which the foundation of developing human power and the world civilization lies. What is different from the previous centuries is that modern science and technology have increasingly and closely integrated with material production."

Such an integration has also occurred in China because Mr. Deng Xiaoping has begun to call science and technology as the "first productive force." Currently, the international society as a whole is generally adopting various positive measures to accelerate knowledge spreading and technical popularization to promote the overall development of the economy and society. We may anticipate that human beings will certainly be able to greet the 21st century with tremendous achievements scored in the new technical development.

The United Nations has consistently shown quite a large concern for economic and social development. Major conferences sponsored by the United Nations during the recent decade, including the Fourth World Women Conference slated to be held in Beijing in late 1995, have worked for sustaining economic development, social progress, and scientific and technical progress.

China, being a country with ancient civilization and splendid culture and technologies, has made outstanding contributions to civilizations. Over the past dozen years, the programs of reform and opening up have brought about tremendous and spectacular development to the economy, society, science, and technology in China. At the moment in which continuous enhancement of international cooperation is greeting the challenge of building up the new century, the Chinese people will certainly be able to continuously make valuable contributions to the human being.

Gu Jinchu, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the forum, in which he stated: Under the concern shown by the propaganda department under the CPC Central Committee, the State Science and Technology Commission, and the PRC Press and Publications Administration, the publication

of the book, which is regarded as a present to the national conference on science and technology, represent a matter of great significance. The publication of the book is favorable for publicizing and popularizing the knowledge of high science and technology, for upgrading the scientific quality of all people, and for enabling the society as a whole to attach great importance on the development of high science and technology to expedite scientific and technical progress and to promote the development of the economy and society in an overall way. We should earnestly implement the decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the spirit of the national conference on science and technology to further improve the province's work in making scientific and technological progress.

Addressing the forum one by one were leading comrades, including Zhu Lilan, executive vice minister of science and technology; Xie Hong, deputy director of the PRC Press and Publications Administration; Zhang Dengyi, secretary general of the State Science and Technology Commission; and Song Zhenling, deputy director of the press bureau of the propaganda department under the CPC Central Commission. They highly praised the publication of the book and contended that the publication is a big event in the publication circles. They also contended that the publication of the book has worked out and paved a new road for publication of reading materials of science and technology as well as of scientific popularization, and that it has also brought about a good start to the publication in this regard.

Scientists attending the forum also voiced their opinions by making speeches.

Yu Jinlan, director of the Liaoning provincial press and publication bureau and deputy editor-in-chief of the editorial board for the book, made a speech on behalf of the province's publication circles to extend thanks to the leading personnel and specialist who had shown concern for or supported the publication of the book.

Liaoning Cracks Down on Narcotics Trafficking

SK1906090695 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Jun 95 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] On 22 May, the No. 1 police brigade of Shenyang's traffic security sub-bureau cracked an especially large group of criminals trafficking in and taking narcotics in a very short time. In total, seven criminals were trapped in the net of justice, submitting more than 40 dolantine and 20 kg of puppet capsule.

Around nine o'clock on the evening of May 21, Lu Songlun, a scout of the No. 1 police brigade of Shenyang's traffic security sub-bureau, received a

report from the masses that two persons trafficked in narcotics by cab. Upon listening to the report, Yang Jingchuan, political commissar of the brigade, immediately led five scouts to trace and investigate. Around 10 o'clock in the evening, the two suspects were captured near the Jiuzhou Building in Hunggu District. The suspects Zhang Xingli and Shi Xiyu confessed their crime of trafficking in narcotics.

According to clues already in hand, the scouts captured the other five criminals trafficking in and taking narcotics.

Northwest Region

Hi-Tech Development Zone Flourishes in Xian

OW1606135095 Beijing XINHUA in English
0314 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xian, June 16 (XINHUA) — Almost every day, two hi-tech businesses appear in the hi-tech development zone in this capital of west China's Shaanxi province, also famous as an ancient capital and now a major metropolitan center for western China.

The hi-tech development zone has been praised as a "Silicon Valley" for west China, as around a hundred kinds of hi-tech products are produced for both the domestic and overseas market, every year.

Altogether, 2,397 science and technology-oriented companies have set up shop in the development zone, including 229 foreign-funded ones, involved in hi-tech industries such as electronic information, bio-engineering, integrating optics, machinery and electronics, energy saving technology, and new materials.

In 1994, total turnover for the development zone topped 2.5 billion yuan, a more than one hundred percent increase over the previous year.

The ancient city is also a major science and technology research center, as well one for higher education. It has over 600 scientific institutions and 42 institutes of higher learning, employing over 320,000 researchers.

The hi-tech development zone was approved on March, 1991 by China's State Council as a state-level development zone. Within four years, over 4 billion yuan had been put into construction and an area 1.8 million sq m in size had been finished, providing room for an international trade centre, a comprehensive office building, a financial center, high-rise apartment buildings, and modern factory buildings.

There are now 467 hi-tech companies among the total 2,397 businesses in the development zone, most

involved in hi-tech development programs for China's State Science and Technology Commission.

The zone's development has also advanced some traditional industries. An electric stove company has come up with a new energy saving stove which has been used in the transformation of older iron and steel plants.

A number of insulating coatings, produced by the Xian Qiming Group, have won prizes at international invention fairs in Geneva, and in Pittsburgh in the U.S., and have been referred to by some Chinese experts as a "revolution in thermal insulation coatings". Earlier this year, the company produced a kind of construction material used in building walls which is light, durable, highly insulating, and fire and earthquake proof.

The hi-tech zone is also reported to be developing at a speed which is among the highest in China. Chinese leaders such as President Jiang Zemin, and Chairman of National People's Congress Standing Committee Qiao Shi have expressed the hope that the hi-tech industry can be built into a support industry helping push the whole economic development of the western part of China.

Shaanxi Township Enterprises' Efficiency Improved

OW1506075595 Beijing XINHUA in English
0023 GMT 15 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xian, June 15 (XINHUA) — Township enterprises in one of China's least developed provinces has seen their efficiency improved, thanks to more input on hi-tech research and utilization.

Township enterprises in northwest China's Shaanxi Province realized a total sales of 15 billion yuan, and a total output of 14.8 billion yuan during the first quarter of the year, increasing 12.8 percent and 40.6 percent respectively over the same period of last year, according to the provincial statistics bureau.

An official from the bureau said that the enhanced efficiency of the township enterprises is due to more spending on technology research and utilization over the years.

"During the past two years about eight billion yuan was spent on technological renovation projects, which greatly improved the enterprises' efficiency," he said.

He said that twenty research institutions have been set up by township enterprises and more such institutions are being prepared.

Xinjiang Congress Holds Chairmanship Meeting

OW1706074395 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1330 GMT 9 Jun 95

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The 67th chairmanship meeting of the Eighth Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Urumqi yesterday. The meeting heard a report on the autonomous region's border trade. Amudun Niyaz, autonomous regional people's congress standing committee chairman, presided over the meeting.

Jie Fuping, Hedeerbai, Turbayim, Xu Peng, Ma Cunliang, and Amina Apaer, autonomous regional people's congress standing committee vice chairpersons, attended the meeting.

Wei Jianguo, autonomous regional economic and trade commission chairman, delivered a report on the autonomous region's border trade development. He said: From January to May this year, the region's exports and imports totaled \$390 million, of which \$202 million were in barter trade. Calculated in comparable terms, total exports and imports increased by 82.04 percent over last year's corresponding period. Many problems that affect border trade development have yet to be resolved thoroughly, however. In light of current difficulties and problems, relevant autonomous regional departments will adopt a strategy of redirecting development to promote the standardization, internationalization, and healthy development of border trade.

Amudun Niyaz fully affirmed our region's achievements in developing border trade. In light of existing difficulties and problems in the autonomous region's border trade, Amudun Niyaz noted: The autonomous regional people's congress will formulate as soon as possible local laws and regulations on developing border trade and shifting it onto the track of orderly and healthy development.

Xinjiang To Open 20 Ports of Entry By 2000

OW1506112895 Beijing XINHUA in English
1027 GMT 15 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Urumqi, June 15 (XINHUA) — With 20 ports of entry open to the outside world by the end of this century, northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region will become a major gate for the country's opening to central and western Asia and Europe, and an important channel for China's imports and exports in the next century.

Xinjiang has a 5,400-kilometer-long border line, and borders on Mongolia, Russia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

With 13 land ports of entry, and two air outlets, Xinjiang has seen growing border trade. Last year, more than 1.2 million tons of merchandise and 360,000 people passed through the ports of entry.

In the first quarter of this year, 350,000 tons of goods and 63,000 people entered or left the country by way of these ports, growing by 170 percent and five percent on the same period of 1994.

By the end of this year, the 15 ports of entry are expected to handle a total of 4.3 million tons of goods and 1.1 million passengers, according to a regional government official in charge of the ports.

He predicted that Xinjiang's ports of entry will be able to handle a total of more than 10 million tons of goods and 3.2 million people entering and leaving China by the end of the century.

Xinjiang Builds High-Grade Road

OW1606140895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0817 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Urumqi, June 16 (XINHUA)
— A technical research project on the construction

of the world's longest desert highway now under construction in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region passed State examination recently, sources said.

According to the examination report, the technology used for building the 446-kilometer-long, high-grade highway crossing the Takla Makan Desert, the world's second largest shifting desert, has reached the world's advanced standard.

China decided to build the desert highway in 1990, after oil deposits were discovered in the desert located in the Tarim Basin.

While a 219.2-kilometer-long completed section has already been operational for a year, the whole road is expected to open to traffic in mid August. Now road is extending two kilometers a day.

XINHUA Says Wang-Koo Meeting 'Postponed'*OW1606141495 Beijing XINHUA in English
1358 GMT 16 Jun 95*

["ARATS: Wang-Koo Meeting To Be Postponed" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — The second meeting between the authorized nongovernmental organizations of the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, known as the "Wang-Koo" [Ku] Meeting, has to be postponed, according to sources here.

The Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) today informed its counterpart in Taiwan, the Straits Exchanges Foundation (SEF) in a letter about the putting off of the meeting, as well as the halting of the preliminary consultations which are now underway.

The letter says that the Taiwan authorities recently launched a series of activities aimed at damaging the relations across the Taiwan Straits, which have severely affected the atmosphere for the second Wang-Koo Meeting, as well as the preliminary talks.

Therefore, the scheduled timetable for the meeting and talks has to be put off, says ARATS, which will make contact with the SEF at an appropriate time in the future.

The first Wang-Koo Meeting was held in Singapore in April 1993 between Wang Daohan, chairman of the mainland association, and SEF chairman Koo Chen-fu.

Visit Reveals Li's Pro-Independence Stance*HK1606153895 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
14 Jun 95 p A2*

[Editorial: "What Did Li Teng-hui Get From His Visit to the United States?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Li Teng-hui has returned to Taiwan from his "visit to Cornell." At the press conference held at Taipei Airport, Li stressed with a great guilty conscience that he did not make the trip to "create a favorable situation for himself in the elections." In the face of attacks from various sectors, as well as protests from overseas-Chinese organizations, he in fact knew that his trip to the United States, which revealed his true colors as an advocate of Taiwan independence, would not necessarily bring any benefit to his political future. Taiwan compatriots have never wanted for Taiwan to have a ruler basely offering to serve the United States and ushering Taiwan into uncertainty. The mainland also resolutely opposes any move to split the country.

Despite the fact that he was making a "private visit to the United States" as he claimed, Li took with him an aircraft full of officials, with the director general of the Government Information Office as his information offi-

cer. When leaving from and returning to Taiwan he was sent off and greeted by hundreds of civil and military officials in the same fashion as when a "president goes abroad for a visit." In his speech at Cornell University, he mentioned "the Republic of China (ROC) in Taiwan" on 27 occasions, undisguisedly preaching "one China, one Taiwan" and "two China's" in service of the foreign forces' political need to split China. This was not a "visit of a private nature," he himself also confessed without being pressed: "I came to the United States for a visit as a representative of the ROC." When delivering a speech at Cornell University, to curry favor with U.S. politicians, Li boasted that he could change the mainland and announced that he was willing to meet mainland leaders at "international occasions," begging foreign forces to appreciate, support, and help him. This laid bare his intentions to internationalize the Taiwan issue, to freeze the state of disunity forever, and to close the door to peaceful reunification. What he was in pursuit of was for "two countries to sit as equals at the same table at international occasions" and Taiwan's sovereignty, rather than the reunification of the motherland. Taiwan's propaganda confirmed "Li's Cornell visit" was designed to expand "diplomatic space," to tell the outside world that "the ROC in Taiwan" was a political entity, and to seek acknowledgement by the United States. So, when he said at the press conference upon returning to Taipei that "the trip was in no way aimed at creating two China's," Li played the ostrich.

Li's speech at Cornell University was entitled "I Always Have the People's Wishes at Heart," but in essence it should have been entitled "I Always Have at Heart the Wishes of the Pro-Independence Forces." The speech vividly revealed Li's inner world. What the Chinese people desire is the unification of the country, territorial integrity, and the prosperity of the nation. "Heaven will certainly fulfill the people's wishes." Li Teng-hui can only spell out the wishes of a handful of people advocating Taiwan independence but can never represent the 1.2 billion Chinese people. Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. Taiwan's future hinges on carrying out economic cooperation with the mainland on the basis of mutual benefit and supplementing one another's advantages to create conditions for peaceful and stable economic development and to finally achieve the reunification of the motherland. Those who sell out to foreign forces will certainly come to no good end.

The habitual practice of the United States is to divide and rule. It is ready to draw in those politicians who advocate Taiwan independence, maneuver among them, and support them in turn so that they can restrain one another. As long as they are set to introduce of U.S.-style "democracy," they will be roped in by the United

States to "replace" the existing ruler. Li's trip to Cornell has given the green light to the U.S. politicians to go ahead with their efforts to draw in and prop up the Democratic Progressive Party to the detriment of the interest of the Kuomintang and to Li's fate in the presidential election.

If a Chinese chooses to advocate Taiwan independence, he will also alienate himself from the other Chinese people. So Li's "trip to Cornell" is a dangerous trip. The trip landed Li in the mire of colluding with foreigners in advocating Taiwan independence and made him a pawn of the United States, meaning that in the future he will have to submit to the whim and will of the United States.

As a result of the trip, Li also lost popular support to a great extent at home and abroad. In the past, he tried to seek "Taiwan independence" under the disguise of "reunification," but his "trip to Cornell" showed his true colors.

In the eyes of the United States, Li lowered his own price on his own accord, so much so that he was willing to pay for his visa for a "private visit." The U.S. politicians, who could read Li's mind, asked for a higher price immediately after he set out for the United States, saying that the United States' benefit from allowing Li entry was out of proportion, adding: If Li "visits the United States again," he will have to meet greater needs of the United States, namely, he will be "persuaded" to donate more money and to increase his orders for U.S. aircraft and other goods. Well voters in Taiwan, who are no fools, support a candidate who tried to create favorable conditions for himself in the presidential election by lavishing public funds in exchange for foreign politicians' commitments, which can be dishonored at any time? Political figures in Taiwan are now pointing out in turn the poor quality of the oil from Alaska and the excessive refining costs. Some "Legislative Yuan" members have questioned how many contracts Li signed and how much money the Taiwan compatriots had lost.

The media on the island said: During his trip, Li openly peddled his "two China's" policy and attempted to require the United States to show its hand. But, because China lodged a strong protest and urged the United States to take measures to safeguard Sino-U.S. relations, which were in danger, Clinton refused to go "too far." The room for Li to use "private diplomacy" and "holiday diplomacy" will become narrower in the future.

In relying upon foreigners to raise his status, Li conducted a war exercise before he left for the United States and demanded that the mainland refrain from using force. By showing his true colors as an advocate of Taiwan independence, Li proved the mainland's re-

fusal to give up the use of force was entirely correct. To prevent Taiwan independence, the mainland must be prepared to "protect Taiwan" with the use of force. By making the trip, Li tried to play the U.S. card to restrain the mainland, like the fox borrowing the tiger's terror by walking in the latter's company, in an attempt to benefit from cross-strait relations. However, this amounted to showing the mainland his cards. The mainland's sharp criticism indicates that Li's policy of rejecting peaceful reunification has suffered a serious setback. The mainland will in the future be on greater alert against his pro-independence attitude.

Article Reviews Cross-Strait Exchanges

HK1906020295 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jun 95 p 11

[Article by Xiao Min (2556 3046): "Actively Carry Out Cross-Strait Exchanges To Promote Development of Cross-Strait Relations — Commenting on Cross-Strait Exchanges in Recent Years"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In recent years exchanges between the two sides of the strait have developed rapidly. This has produced a far-reaching impact on efforts by the people on both shores to jointly develop the splendid cultural tradition of the Chinese nation and to promote and develop China's traditional culture.

Origin of Cross-Strait Exchanges

The shift from mutual standoff to exchanges between the two sides of the strait has been effected under the impetus of the party's principle of "one country, two systems and peaceful reunification." It is the outcome of joint efforts by the people on both shores.

Our party has always energetically called for, and worked hard to promote, exchanges in all aspects between people across the strait. As far back as on New Year's Day, 1979, in its "Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots" the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee put forward a proposal for "three exchanges" and "four exchanges." The "four exchanges" referred to exchanges in the economic, scientific, cultural, and sports fields. In September 1981, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying made a "nine-point speech," in which he proposed that the two sides make joint efforts to make things convenient for, and reach relevant agreements on, exchanges of mail, trade, air and shipping services, family visits, and tourism, as well as carrying out academic, cultural, and sports exchanges. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also attached great importance to the role of Chinese culture in promoting the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

The people on both shores have made unremitting efforts to realize cross-strait exchanges. In the 1980's, academics on both sides of the strait began initial contact overseas; some Taiwan artists quietly made cultural and arts exchanges on the Chinese mainland despite a ban by the Taiwan authorities.

In November 1987, under the pressure of events, the Taiwan authorities were forced to lift restrictions on family visits to the Chinese mainland by Taiwanese people. In the ensuing six to seven years, cross-strait relations have improved and developed considerably, a prominent aspect of which is the rapid, extensive development of cross-strait exchanges. So far, over 7.3 million Taiwanese people have visited the Chinese mainland for family visits or sightseeing on various occasions. Many of them came to join all forms of exchange activities. Between 1988 and 1994, visits to the island by Chinese mainlanders totaled over 50,000, over 7,000 of which were for exchange purposes.

Sequence of Development in Cross-Strait Exchanges

The Taiwan authorities have conditionally lifted restrictions on Taiwanese people coming to the Chinese mainland to visit relatives or attend exchange activities but they have set up all kinds of obstructions on mainlanders going to Taiwan to conduct exchanges. The development of cross-strait exchanges has generally undergone two stages:

The first (1987-1991) was the stage of one-way exchange. At this stage, it was mostly Taiwanese people who took advantage of the opportunities of family visits or sightseeing to come to the mainland to conduct exchanges in the cultural, health, academic, and publication fields. Before 1989, no Chinese mainlanders had even been to the island for exchange purposes. In June 1989, Zhao Songqiao, a researcher at the Institute of Geography under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, entered the island for the first time to carry out exchanges. By the end of 1991, the Taiwan authorities had allowed only 40-odd mainlanders to enter the island to take part in exchanges.

The second stage (from 1992 up to the present) has witnessed two-way exchanges between the two shores. With the gradual increase in cross-strait exchanges, especially after repeated calls by compatriots on both shores, the Taiwan authorities were forced to gradually ease restrictions, thus bringing about a breakthrough in two-way exchanges in 1992. The distinguishing features of the cross-strait exchanges in this stage are as follows:

First, the level of those taking part in the exchanges has been raised gradually. Some upper-level noted figures in Taiwan as well as some current middle-

level officials of the Taiwan authorities have visited the Chinese mainland one after another. Well-known mainland experts and academics and noted figures in many fields have also been to Taiwan for the purpose of exchanges. In particular, through the efforts of all quarters, some people holding fairly high party and government positions have also been able to go to Taiwan for exchanges or visits. They have explored medium- to high-level issues in cross-strait exchanges with academics concerned on the island, and promoted the in-depth development of exchanges.

Second, the fields of exchanges have kept on expanding. The cross-strait exchanges started with cultural exchanges, in which literature and arts troupes or teams accounted for over half of the overall exchanges taking place in Taiwan. According to statistics, in 1993 the number of literature and arts exchange items accounted for 35 percent of the total that year, while the number of people going to Taiwan for such activities accounted for 55 percent of the total. Meanwhile, exchanges in education, sports, social sciences, movies and television, science and technology, health, and other fields were also gradually unfolded and were later extended to a wide area such as press and publication, religion, tourism, folk beliefs, banking, archives, taxation, space flight, aviation, nuclear energy, and law.

Third, cross-strait exchanges have been developing in a zigzag way. From the start, cross-strait exchanges faced artificial obstructions and obstacles from the Taiwan side. Following the Qiandaohe Incident of the end of March and early April 1994, the Taiwan authorities suspended "government aid" to cross-strait exchanges. As a result, some exchange activities which were soon to have been held had to be suspended or postponed and some exchange programs under discussion or preparation were shelved, thus seriously affecting cross-strait exchanges for a time. In spite of this, the general development trend of cross-strait exchanges is independent of man's will. According to statistics, in 1994 the number of Chinese mainland-initiated exchange programs with Taiwan totaled 548, more than in the previous year, and the Chinese mainland sent over 3,190 people to Taiwan on different occasions to conduct various exchanges.

It should be pointed out that in early 1994 the Taiwan authorities relaxed restrictions on in-post officials coming to the mainland for exchange purposes and the relevant Chinese mainland authorities welcomed this. Twenty-one of Taiwan's Gaoxiong [Kaohsiung] "city government" officials came to the mainland for a visit under the name of the "Gaoxiong Urban Development Study Delegation." After conducting an on-the-spot inspection, they had high praise for the mainland's urban development and for its scale, saying: "We are one fam-

ily." "We should step up exchanges and cooperation and strive for a better future for the Chinese nation." On the mainland side, Zhou Guangzhao, member of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, He Kang, member of the NPC Standing Committee and former minister of agriculture, and Wang Luolin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, went to Taiwan for exchanges and visits. These have enormously promoted the deeper-level development of cross-strait exchanges.

Social Effect of Cross-Strait Exchanges

Taken as a whole, cross-strait exchanges have yielded marked results. After attending various exchange activities on the mainland, people from all walks of life in Taiwan have been deeply affected and attracted by the new atmosphere of reform and construction on the Chinese mainland and by the long, traditional history and culture of the Chinese nation.

The arrival of mainlanders on Taiwan has exerted a major enormous social effect on the island. Generally speaking, the exchange items brought to island are practically first-rate on the mainland and some even lead in the world, such as the Xu Beihong commemorative painting exhibition, the participation of Deng Yaping and Qiao Hong in table tennis matches in Taiwan, or the items for direct exchange with the people on the island, such as the Guizhou local opera and Inner Mongolia Folk Arts Troupe; and most of the mainlanders going to Taiwan are outstanding figures on every front in the mainland. Undoubtedly, these have played an important role in promoting the development of cross-strait relations.

From a long-term perspective, cross-strait relations are of great, far-reaching significance in promoting the great

cause of China's reunification. They can be summed up in the following points:

Enhancing the national sentiment of the people on both shores. Having been isolated from each other for four decades, the compatriots in Taiwan know little about the actual situation on the mainland and they have a deep ideological misunderstanding and estrangement. Through ever-expanding exchanges, the compatriots on both shores have begun to extensively establish direct contact and communications, which promote mutual ties and feelings, reduce hostility and misunderstanding, and arouse a sense of national identity and pride.

Strengthening the unifying power of Chinese culture. As the roots of Chinese culture are on the Chinese mainland, the people on both shores attach very great importance to the fine traditional culture of the Chinese nation. The exchanges have further strengthened the unifying power of Chinese culture.

Deepening the love of Taiwan compatriots for the motherland. A big country abounding in natural wealth and beautiful mountains and rivers, the Chinese mainland has profoundly affected and has a strong appeal for Taiwan compatriots.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speech at the Spring Festival this year has aroused extensive discussions in various circles in Taiwan. Increasing exchanges and carrying forward Chinese culture have become the common aspiration of the people on both sides of the strait. Provided that they have more contact and exchanges, they will be able to seek common ground while reserving differences, reach a common understanding, make joint efforts to carry forward the fine tradition of Chinese culture, and create conditions for the reunification of the motherland.

Navy Says Weather Behind Scrapping of Exercise
OW1906101495 Taipei CNA in English
0912 GMT 19 Jun 95

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 19 (CNA) — Routine naval exercises off the Taiwan coast have been scrapped because of potential inclement weather, Navy general headquarters said Monday.

The exercises are normally held twice each year near Hengchun, southern Taiwan, to test the navy's landing and anti-invasion capabilities. However, due to the possibility of threatening weather during the war games, the first of the two exercises will be run in simulation.

Navy officials denied that the exercises were canceled out of fear of offending Beijing, already fuming from ROC [Republic of China] President Li Teng-hui's recent visit to the United States.

The officials added that the year-end exercises will be held as scheduled, pending weather conditions.

Reportage on Reaction to Postponement of Talks

Official Regrets Decision

OW1706033995 Taipei CNA in English
0134 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 16 (CNA) — A Taiwan official said on Friday that he regretted the mainland's unilateral announcement to postpone the second round of high-level private talks between the two sides, which were slated to begin July 20.

"I feel surprise and regret at the decision," said Chiao Jen-ho, the secretary-general of the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), the semi-official intermediary body that handles private exchanges with Mainland China in the absence of official contacts between the two sides.

Chiao said cross-Taiwan Strait talks should be held on the basis of mutual sincerity, and added that he hoped the talks would resume "as soon as possible."

The planned talks between SEF Chairman Ku Chen-fu and his mainland counterpart, Chairman Wang Daohan of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS), would have been the highest-level of negotiations between the two sides since Ku and Wang met in a landmark meeting in Singapore in April 1993.

The SEF on Friday received a notice from ARATS saying both the Ku-Wang talks and the preparatory discussions to the talks would be postponed.

ARATS held Taiwan responsible for the postponement, saying that the "recent series of moves" by Taiwan — referring to the recent U.S. visit by President Li Teng-hui and the ongoing European visit of Premier Lien Chan — had jeopardized ties between the two sides and soured the atmosphere surrounding the planned talks.

A spokesman for the Taiwan affairs office of Mainland China's State Council accused Li of "publicly engaging in an activity intended either to create two Chinas or one China, one Taiwan."

The spokesman also said Taiwan's three military exercises during the past month were "deliberately aimed to raise tensions across the strait."

The criticism was turned aside, however, by Kao Kung-lian, vice chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council, the government agency responsible for mainland-related affairs.

He said finding a place in the international arena was a "must" in ensuring Taiwan's existence and development, but added that Li's and Lien's visits were in no way tantamount to the push for an independent Taiwan. "The ROC's [Republic of China] goal of pursuing a unified China featuring democracy, liberty, and the equitable distribution of wealth has never been altered."

The ROC's ties with foreign countries, Kao emphasized, should be regarded as separate from Taiwan-mainland ties.

Asked to comment on the move by ARATS, Chen Chieh-ju, the KMT whip at the Legislative Yuan, said Beijing had overreacted to Li's U.S. visit and voiced hope that it would take a more reasonable attitude in handling cross-strait ties.

Liu Wen-ching, the deputy convenor of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], described Beijing's move as being "impervious to reasoning" and vowed to support president Li's diplomatic efforts. The DPP is Taiwan's major opposition party.

The ARATS announcement came one day after Premier Lien Chan started a private trip to Europe. Government officials remain tight-lipped on Lien's itinerary, although TV coverage showed that Lien had arrived in Vienna for the first leg of his tour.

Groups Can Discuss Foreign Affairs

OW1806103095 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Mainland Affairs Council [MAC] has authorized Straits Exchange Foundation

[SEF] officials to discuss foreign affairs with the SEF's mainland counterpart — the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait [ARATS]. The strengthening of the SEF mandate will allow SEF officials to discuss such topics as Taiwan's pragmatic diplomacy, the guidelines for national unification, President Li Teng-hui's six-point statement, and policy towards China with mainland representatives.

Although SEF Chairman C.F. Ku has expressed the willingness to discuss such topics with mainland representatives, this is the first time that the MAC has authorized him to do so. The two organizations will meet in Beijing around 20 July and discuss an eight-point agenda. Only seven of the discussion topics were finalized, however, which means that the two sides might discuss foreign affairs as the eighth topic.

MAC vice chairman said that the Ku-Wang talks will still be defined as practical and nonpolitical as before. He added that Taiwan will not beg the mainland to give it the space in international community it deserves; Taiwan has to fight for it by itself.

The Council of Economic and Planning Department director said the council will also authorize the SEF to talk about Li's six-point speech — the idea of China incorporating two separate but equal political entities, mainland policy, the spirit of guidelines for national unification, and pragmatic diplomacy.

Mainland Asked To Calm Anger

HK1706090695 Hong Kong AFP in English
0848 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Lawrence Chung]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 17 (AFP)—The Taiwan government on Saturday called on China to calm its anger over overseas trips by Taiwan leaders.

Taiwan acted to soothe mainland feelings after China, in what was seen as an act of retaliation against recent Taiwanese diplomatic successes, announced it was pulling out of high-level talks with the nationalists next month.

"The government here never intends to create 'two Chinas' or to push Taiwan's independence," said Kao Koong-lian, spokesman and vice chairman of the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council (MAC).

He said Beijing should not overreact to Taipei's move onto the international stage as the government backs the policy of "one China" and eventual unification between the two.

Beijing's anger at President Lee Teng-hui's private visit to the United States last week was compounded by news

that Prime Minister Lien Chan had started a secret visit to Europe on Thursday.

Taiwan has no diplomatic relations with the United States or any country in Europe.

China, which has regarded Taiwan as a renegade province since the communists won the civil war in 1949, takes strenuous steps to discourage any country from allowing high level official ties with nationalist Taiwan.

On Friday, it pulled out of major talks between the two semi-official bodies that handle relations between Taipei and Beijing. The leaders of Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) and China's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) were to have met in late July.

ARATS chairman Wang Daohan also cancelled a meeting with a Taiwan cultural group visiting China.

The postponement of the talks was the most serious action taken yet by Beijing over Lee's private but high profile visit to the United States. But the dispute has caused a new round of panic in Taiwan, with the local bourse dropping 102.2 points.

Vincent Siew, chairman of the MAC, Taiwan's top mainland policy planner, called on the Taiwanese to remain calm, saying the tension should be momentary.

The MAC vice chairman also said that regardless of the postponement, Taiwan would go ahead with preparations for the talks between ARATS chairman Wang Daohan and his Taiwanese counterpart Koo Chen-fu.

"The communication channel set up by the SEF and ARATS should continue to remain opened," Kao said. "We have no plan to stop our current exchanges with the mainland because they can increase understanding of our two sides."

SEF chairman Koo Chen-fu predicted that the talks "will not be stalled for long." He added that "postponement never means cancellation."

Presidential adviser Lin Yang-kang called on the government to be discreet in the diplomatic maneuvers behind the increased tension.

"If what we gain is going to cause severe retaliatory measures by the Chinese communists, we should think twice before we move," Lin said.

Lin Pi-chao, vice secretary-general of the National Security Council, said a temporary postponement of the meeting may be good for both sides "so that they can cool down a little in the midst of the tension."

"But the two sides should keep open their communication channel and their leaders should refrain from launching emotional attacks against each other," Lin said.

The China Times reported that Beijing has decided to toughen its policy towards Taiwan in a bid to warn the island over its diplomatic agitation.

Lee, currently basking in the glory of his U.S. trip and reportedly hoping for more such visits, last year went to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand under the cover of "vacation trips." He met senior leaders from those countries whilst visiting.

He went to Jordan and the United Arab Emirates in April for more so-called "vacation" visits.

Official Urges Exchanges

OW1706110395 Taipei CNA in English
0956 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei June 17 (CNA) — Civilian exchanges across the Taiwan Strait should not be suspended and should instead be further strengthened, a senior mainland affairs official said Saturday.

Kao Kong-lien, vice chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) made the comment after Beijing's unilateral decision to postpone a high-level non-political cross-strait meeting originally scheduled for mid-July to vent its anger at ROC [Republic of China] President Li Teng-hui's recent private visit to the United States.

Kao would not say whether the Beijing-based Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) has broken its agreement with Taipei's Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) reached in late May to hold a second meeting between the heads of the two intermediary organizations in July.

"I could only say we hope both SEF and ARATS will consistently abide by their bilateral agreements," Kao said.

SEF and ARATS working-level officials met in Taipei in late May to set the itinerary and agenda for a second meeting between SEF Chairman C. F. Ku and ARATS Chairman Wang Daohan to discuss ways to boost cross-strait economic, cultural and technical exchanges.

During the meeting the two sides agreed to hold a second round of preparatory talks in Taipei late this month to finalize technical details concerning the long-awaited second Ku-Wang meeting scheduled to open in Beijing on July wpm [words as received] the first Ku-Wang rendezvous was held in Singapore in April 1993.

Both SEF and ARATS are semi-official bodies founded by their respective governments to handle cross-strait exchanges in the absence of official ties.

Kao said the MAC and SEF have continued preparations for the second round of preparatory talks and the Ku-Wang meeting because "it is our established policy to continuously promote cross-strait civilian exchanges to foster mutual understanding and reduce animosity."

In this context, Kao said, Taiwan broached institutionalization of the Ku-Wang meeting as a forum for regular high-level consultations on problems arising from increasing cross-strait exchanges. "We believe institutionalized summits will gradually lead to benign interaction between our two sides," he explained.

As ARATS said in its Friday letter it will contact SEF again at an appropriate time. Kao said SEF will not take the initiative for the time being to ask ARATS about when the second Ku-Wang meeting will be held.

In fact, Kao added, most of the eight major topics tentatively set to be discussed in the Ku-Wang meeting were initiated by mainland authorities. The topics include cross-strait cooperation in intellectual property rights protection, strengthening of cultural exchanges, a framework for resolving trade disputes and protection of Taiwan investment on the mainland.

Meanwhile, Vice Premier Hsu Li-te said it was regretful that mainland authorities have decided to postpone the Ku-Wang meeting.

Noting that the Ku-Wang meeting is a non-official, non-political, functional cross-strait dialogue channel, Hsu said it should not be affected by political differences between the two sides "anyway, our sincerity to hold the meeting has not changed," he added.

SEF chairman C. F. Ku said he believes ARATS's decision to postpone the second Ku-Wang meeting only marks an adjustment, not a retrogression, in cross-strait relations.

"It is only natural that there will be ups and downs in the development of cross-strait relations, and we hope the clouds cast by President Li's recent U.S. visit will be cleared in the near future and the second Ku-Wang meeting will be held later this year," Ku said.

Against this background, Ku said, SEF has no intention to ask its goodwill cultural promotion delegation to shorten its current mainland tour in the wake of ARATS' unilateral announcement of postponement of the Ku-Wang meeting. "We also hope a mainland delegation of academics and artists will visit Taiwan in July as scheduled" Ku said, adding SEF and ARATS should

maintain regular dialogue and contacts through institutionalized channels.

SEF Vice Chairman Chiao Jen-ho said he does not worry about a temporary postponement of a cross-strait summit. "What I really frt [word as received] is that mainland authorities might misunderstand Taiwan's fundamental national policy, particularly the true spirit and basic principle of its pragmatic diplomacy," he said. "Our two sides should continue dialogue and communications to clarify possible misunderstandings."

Speaking at a seminar on cross-strait commercial exchanges and the outlook for cross-strait relations, Chiao said Taiwan and Mainland China should shelve their sovereignty dispute and end ideological confrontation to pave the way for closer cooperation in intellectual property rights protection, trade disputes abitation, personal security protection and anti-crimefight.

If the Chinese want to play a leading role in the 21st century, Mainland China must overaul its political, economic and social systems, and not use crude or violent means to force Taiwan to unite with it under its own terms," Chiao said, adding it will be the start of a great tragedy if the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are forcibly reunited.

Exchanges 'Largely Untouched'

HK1906080095 Hong Kong AFP in English
0752 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 19 (AFP) — Business and cultural exchanges between Taiwan and China have been largely untouched by recent political disputes which have further soured relations between the two rivals, sources here said Monday.

Cross-strait political ties dipped to a new low last week as Beijing postponed high-level dialogue with Taipei, accusing Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui of "arrogantly" taking action to create two Chinas. But China stopped short of suspending other civilian exchanges.

Beijing's outburst was over Lee's recent "private" visit to the United States.

Beijing, which claims sovereignty over this nationalist island, was further angered by a "private" trip to Europe currently undertaken by Taiwanese Premier Lien Chan as well as a series of military exercises held in Taiwan since May.

Lien arrived in the Czech capital Prague on Sunday and was expected to meet President Vaclav Havel.

Despite the official anger over these visits which China sees as an attempt by Taiwan to gain greater interna-

tional recognition for the island, there are still plans for a Chinese delegation from the semi-official Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) to visit Taipei next month.

Twelve mainland academics are currently in Taipei for a seminar on educating senior citizens. Ten representatives from various Chinese media organizations are due Tuesday for a meeting on newspaper administration.

A cultural delegation comprising members from ARATS's Taiwan counterpart, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), returns here Tuesday from its mainland trip.

Leaders of the two bodies — ARATS chairman Wang Daohan and SEF chairman Koo Chen-fu — were set to have talks in Beijing on July 20 to discuss civilian issues and boosting business ties. But these have been postponed.

Taipei has stressed it is ready to resume the talks and continue civilian exchange programs and expand business ties with China.

Taiwan, after Hong Kong, is China's second largest investor, pouring more than 12 billion U.S. dollars into the mainland. Two-way trade between the two sides totalled a record 16.5 billion dollars last year, a 20 percent rise over 1993.

Taiwan's Junior Chamber is inviting 15 members from the All-China Youth Federation to visit in September, said Chen Shao-yu, in charge of its mainland affairs section. It is also arranging for 30 representatives from China's top 100 enterprises to visit the island in October or November, he added.

Taipei Chamber of Commerce is scheduled to sign in September a cooperation agreement with the association of Taiwan-invested firms in the central city of Wuhan, China, following similar arrangements in Shenzhen and Hainan.

The Taipei chamber also plans to open a Taipei trade center in Hainan, southern China, and set up a super-market chain based in Shenzhen, a chamber official said.

Government Urged To Guard Against Backlash

OW1706110995 Taipei CNA in English
0940 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 17 (CNA) — Several Taiwan lawmakers Saturday called on the government to keep an eye open for retaliatory measures by Beijing in the wake of President Li Teng-hui's successful visit to the United States.

Li's trip to the U.S. earlier this month, though private in nature, has been seen as a diplomatic triumph for Taipei. Since then, the island has been obsessed with the hard-won victory.

Beijing immediately retaliated by suspending high-level exchanges with Washington and postponing high-level private talks with Taiwan. Communist China also recalled its ambassador to the United States.

The backlash has worried legislators, leading KMT [Kuomintang] legislator Wei Yung to urge the government to carefully weigh Taiwan-mainland ties before embarking on additional "pragmatic foreign policy."

His KMT counterpart, Pan Wei-kang, put forth an emergency inquiry to the Ministry of National Defense to assess the possibility of mainland military action against Taiwan.

Li Ching-hua, the party whip of the Chinese New Party at the Legislative Yuan, urged Beijing to refrain from retaliatory measures. The president's U.S. visit nor a class reunion at Cornell University, he warned, has been used by Beijing to fuel anti-Taiwan sentiment.

Taiwan To Intensify Mainland Visa Crackdown

OW1906095095 Taipei CNA in English
0901 GMT 19 Jun 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 19 (CNA) — The Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) has ordered its outposts around the island to intensify investigation of Mainland Chinese who overstay their visas, government sources said Monday.

According to MJIB investigations, thousands of Mainland Chinese people who came to Taiwan through legal channels have overstayed their visas.

Those persons legally applied to visit Taiwan to attend funerals, to see their ailing relatives or for family reunion. However, many of them have failed to leave Taiwan as scheduled, posing a threat to local social order, the sources said.

A majority of the overstaying mainlanders aim to work and make money here, but some of them are believed to have suspicious backgrounds, the sources said.

Many overstaying mainlanders are reportedly working at various construction sites around the island and command a special place in the local construction industry work force.

The sources further said some of the mainlanders first sneaked to Macao or other areas and then came to Taiwan using passports from the third areas.

The MJIB outposts in various cities and counties have formed special task forces to investigate the real identities and backgrounds of the mainlanders.

Under current government regulations, overstaying mainlanders cannot be repatriated by ship like illegal mainland immigrants. They must be deported by air. MJIB officials said they will ask the cabinet to appropriate special funds for deporting overstaying mainlanders to maintain social order and security here.

Meanwhile, the sources said, government law enforcement authorities will also tighten coastal patrols to prevent entry of mainland stowaways. The number of illegal mainland immigrants is expected to increase in the next few months as calm winds and tides prevail in the summer. In addition to sailing directly from coastal mainland provinces opposite Taiwan, the sources said some illegal mainland immigrants have sneaked into Taiwan by way of Vietnam or other third areas.

Li Calls Criticism of Trip 'Ridiculous'

OW1706075795 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin
2300 GMT 14 Jun 95

[From the "Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Although President Li Teng-hui has wrapped up his visit to the United States, Communist China has not stopped railing against our country or the president.

Speaking in his capacity as Kuomintang Central Standing Committee chairman on 14 June, the president noted that the purpose of his visit to the United States was not to create two China's or promote Taiwan independence, and that his visit would not aggravate cross-strait relations. He expressed the belief that Communist Chinese leaders would have the wisdom to understand the current state across the Taiwan Strait.

Speaking on another occasion regarding the Communist Chinese media's steady stream of criticisms and invectives, however, the president used the contrast between parental commands and the human rights concept to signal his dissatisfaction with Communist China's efforts to deprive our country of development space in the international community. Here is a report by (Xue Mengjie):

[Begin recording] [(Xue)] In addition to expounding family issues at a 14 June ceremony at the Education Ministry to honor outstanding volunteer workers from home education centers in various counties and cities for the year 1995, President Li Teng-hui, who had just concluded his trip to Cornell University, used the

contrast between parental commands and the human rights concept, and urged parents in the present age to respect their children's views instead of just issuing commands. Taking the opportunity of the ceremony, he openly expressed, for the first time since his return to the country, his dissatisfaction with Communist China's efforts to deprive us of development space in the international community.

[Li] In criticizing my visit to the United States, Communist China sounded as if I were its child. This is ridiculous. A society like this should no longer exist. Only early societies in the 15th or (?second) centuries behaved like this. Communist China loudly criticized both Taiwan's system and me. This is just too much. It just does not understand the changes modern societies have undergone. It is a pity that the Communist Chinese society has not modernized, and that is why it gave rise to this state of affairs.

[(Xue)] Because it was the first time that President Li delivered a public address since his return, and because he improvised most parts of his speech in the absence of a prepared script, the audience reacted enthusiastically to the most interesting parts of his speech. Before ending his speech, the president modestly sought the audience's comments, saying that many parts of his speech were released to the public for the first time.

This has been a report by China Broadcasting Corporation reporter (Xue Mengjie) from the National Central Library [place as heard]. [end recording]

Legislative Yuan Delegation Departs for U.S.

OW1706040695 Taipei CNA in English
0110 GMT 16 Jun 95

[By Flor Wang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 16 (CNA) — A six-member legislative delegation, led by the Kuomintang's Kuo Cheng-chuan, departed for the United States on Friday for a weeklong visit.

The delegation, which includes four other KMT legislators — Chang Chien-kuo, Chen Hung-chang, Chiang Wei-ping and Wu Tong-sheng — as well as Chu Wen-hsiang, a section chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will call on their American counterparts and discuss matters of mutual concern, including Taiwan's bid to join the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, Kuo said at a news conference before the group's departure.

The delegation will also meet with officials from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service to discuss wildlife-protection measures and the possibility of Washington's lifting the trade

sanctions it placed on Taiwan last year for the island's failure to stem the illicit trade in rhino horns and tiger parts.

Kuo also said the members of the delegation will express their appreciation to U.S. congressmen who pushed the Clinton administration to allow ROC [Republic of China] President Li Teng-hui to visit the U.S.

Legislative Yuan President Liu Sung-fan, at the same press conference, said the delegation's U.S. trip would help Taiwan expand its diplomatic horizons and also boost bilateral relations.

Delegation Leaves for Washington Trade Talks

OW1906100195 Taipei CNA in English
0908 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 19 (CNA) — A Republic of China [ROC] delegation, headed by Vice Economic Affairs Minister Sheu Ke-sheng, left for the United States Monday to attend the first vice ministerial-level meeting between the two countries scheduled to open in Washington, D.C. Thursday.

Sheu said prior to his departure that the one-day meeting under the trade and investment framework agreement (TIFA) signed by the two countries last September will focus mainly on macroeconomic issues, including general global economic trends, regional economic integration and their possible impact on bilateral Taiwan-U.S. economic relations.

"The two sides will also exchange views on new developments in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, current operations of the World Trade Organization (WTO), progress in Taiwan's ambitious Asia-Pacific regional business hub development plan, prospects of Taiwan-us economic cooperation and other related forward-looking topics," Sheu explained.

He said the vice ministerial-level meeting will be held once a year alternately in the U.S. and Taiwan for the next three years. The two sides will then decide whether to continue the annual dialogue based on actual achievements and effects, he added.

The U.S. will be represented by Lawrence H. Summers, undersecretary for international affairs of the Department of Treasury. President Bill Clinton has decided to promote Summers to the post of deputy secretary of treasury, but his appointment is still pending approval of the U.S. Senate.

Following the vice ministerial-level meeting, Sheu is scheduled to meet with assistant U.S. Trade Representative for GATT Affairs Dorothy Dwosky on June 23 to discuss some unsolved issues concerning Taiwan's entry

to the WTO, which superceded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on Jan. 1, 1995.

The talks will focus on tobacco, alcohol and farm trade issues, Sheu said, adding, "we hope the talks will produce mutually acceptable results to facilitate our accession to the WTO."

Other delegation members include Hsueh Chi, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, vice finance minister Wang Cheng-yi and Chang Pao-hsi, director-general of the foreign exchange department of the Central Bank Of China.

Taiwan To Promote Regional Hub Plan in U.S.

OW1706111295 Taipei CNA in English
0927 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Ed Shay]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Houston, June 16 (CNA) — A Taiwan mission will visit four American cities early next month to present Taiwan as "the gateway to the Asian market" to American companies interested in tapping into the region.

The mission, to be led by Yang Shih-chien, vice minister of economic affairs, will visit San Francisco, Houston, Chicago and New York.

An official at the commercial division of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Houston said Thursday [15 June] that the mission will hold seminars in these cities to brief American businessmen on plans to build Taiwan into a high-tech manufacturing center and business operations center in the Asia-Pacific.

The 25-member mission will consist of Economic Affairs Ministry officials as well as leaders of hi-tech research organizations and big companies.

They will also sign letters of intent with American hi-tech companies for the formation of strategic alliances in business with perspective Taiwan partners.

The mission is scheduled to arrive in Houston from San Francisco on July 3 and leave for Chicago on July 6.

Minister Denies Interference in Plane Purchasing

OW1906103195 Taipei CNA in English
0940 GMT 19 Jun 95

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 19 (CNA) — ROC [Republic of China] Minister of Transportation and Communications Liu Chao-shiuan said Monday that the government has no influence over the decisions of domestic airlines in purchasing new aircraft.

Liu was referring to the recent letters of intent signed by China Airlines (CAL) and Eva Air, promising to buy four Boeing 777s each. The letters were signed during a meeting of transportation ministers from Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) member economies in Washington, D.C. last week and the signing ceremony was witnessed by Liu and his U.S. counterpart Secretary of Transportation Federico Pena.

Liu said that CAL and Eva Air have planned the purchase of the new jetliner for more than one year and he merely asked representatives from the two airlines if they would like to come to Washington D.C. with him and signed the documents during the APEC meeting.

The ROC Government does not meddle in purchases by private airlines, he emphasized, adding that the government will no longer use civil airline development funds to buy planes and rent them to private airlines.

Liu also talked about his scary experience when he and 17 APEC transportation ministers took part in Boeing 777 test flights from Washington, D.C. to Denver, Colorado Wednesday.

The plane lost cabin pressure during the test flight and the captain of the plane had to descend from 35,000 feet to about 10,000 feet for safety reasons.

Fortunately, no one was injured and the plane continued to fly under low cabin pressure conditions for another 3 and 1/2 hours before landing safely in Denver.

Liu said that the change in pressure was not noticeable until the captain told the passengers to return to their seats for the descent.

From the point view of an average passenger, he added, the cabin facilities were among the best.

Reportage on Lien Chan's European Visit

Czech Office Confirms Visit

OW1706035495 Taipei CNA in English
0149 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 16 (CNA) — The Czech Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei confirmed Friday that Premier Lien Chan will visit the Czech Republic in a few days.

Lien and his wife, accompanied by Government Information Office Director-General Jason Hu and Education Minister Kuo Wei-fan, embarked on a surprise private visit to Europe Thursday evening, arriving in Vienna on Friday via Amsterdam.

Officials at the Czech office said that Lien will meet with Czech President Vaclav Havel and Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus during his visit to Prague, where he will also receive an honorary doctorate from Charles University.

The university, one of the oldest in Europe, is world-renowned for its law school. The university's president, Karel Maly, visited Taiwan and met with Premier Lien in April.

Diplomatic sources here pointed out that Lien will be the first incumbent Republic of China [ROC] premier to visit the Czech Republic, with which Taiwan has no official diplomatic ties. They said the trip would usher in a new era in relations between Taiwan and the former Soviet-bloc country.

They noted that the groundwork for Lien's trip was laid when Hu visited Prague in May and met with Klaus.

Jindrich Novotny, the Czech Republic's representative in Taiwan, flew back to Prague a week ago to help arrange Lien's itinerary and is scheduled to return to Taipei in late July, they added.

The Czech Republic is currently Taiwan's second largest trading partner in central Europe, after Poland. Taiwan's major export items to the Czech Republic include computer [word indistinct], electric appliances, and car parts and components, while it imports mostly steel products and machinery.

Meanwhile, Lien was still refusing to comment on his itinerary, a move Hu said was being made out of respect for the host countries, according to a CNA dispatch from the Austrian capital.

Austrian friends who welcomed Lien at the airport, however, said that the premier would stay in Vienna for two days, visiting Vienna University and attending an operatic performance, according to the report.

Lien is scheduled to return to Taipei on June 22.

Taiwan, Vienna To Boost Ties

OW1706111495 Taipei CNA in English
0901 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Ou Chun-ling & Debbie Kuo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vienna, June 17 (CNA) — Premier Lien Chan of the Republic of China [ROC] is in Austria to boost academic and cultural exchanges between Taiwan and the European nation, former Vienna University President Gunther Winkler said Friday [16 June].

Winkler, chairman of the Austria-Taiwan Culture Exchanges Association, met Lien and his 15-member en-

tourage upon arrival at the airport. He hosted a dinner in honor of the ROC delegation. Winkler said that the ROC premier will discuss academic exchanges between Taiwan and Vienna University, including the establishment of scholarships and strengthening student and professor exchanges during his two-day private visit in Austria.

Alfred Ebenbauer, president of Vienna University who led Lien and his group around the campus of the prestigious institute Friday, said he and Lien exchanged opinions on future academic cooperation with high interest and in "mutually understandable terms."

Premier Lien and his entourage left Taipei Thursday night for Europe on an unannounced tour. The information blackout, according to Government Information Office Director-General Jason Hu, who travels with Lien, aimed at respecting the host countries. The tour surprised everyone in Taiwan, including the media and the legislature.

Hu urged understanding from people in Taiwan for being unable to comment on the premier's itinerary. "We will explain the tour in detail when we return to Taipei," he said.

Lien, the first ROC premier to visit Europe, is on his fourth visit to Austria. He and his wife as well as member of the delegation will be entertained at a performance in the renowned Vienna opera house Saturday before proceeding to the Czech Republic.

In Prague, Lien is expected to meet with Czech President Vaclav Havel and Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and receive an honorary doctorate from Charles University.

Charles University, one of the oldest in Europe, is world-renowned for its law school. The institute's Chancellor, Karel Maly, visited Taiwan and met with Lien in April.

Despite the absence of formal diplomatic relations, mutual ties between the Czech Republic of Taiwan have significantly increased during the past two years, with economic and technical exchanges growing rapidly.

Lien Sees Bright Future

OW1906094295 Taipei CNA in English
0848 GMT 19 Jun 95

[By Debbie Kuo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prague, June 19 (CNA) — Premier Lien Chan of the Republic of China [ROC] Sunday [18 June] said he expects a bright future for burgeoning ties between Taiwan and the Czech Republic.

Lien, the first ROC premier and the highest-level official to visit the Czech Republic, urged sustained efforts from both sides to boost mutual interactions in his first public comment since he embarked on a low-key visit to Europe last Thursday. He made the remarks during a dinner to honor ROC diplomatic and business officials in the Czech Republic.

The premier will deliver a keynote speech Tuesday at the prestigious Charles University as one of the major activities of his three-day visit in the Czech Republic.

In the speech, Lien is expected to detail Taiwan's achievements in economic development and political reform. The speech will be delivered in English.

He will also receive an academic medal from Charles University. The institute, established in 1348, is one of the oldest in Europe and is world-renowned for its law and medical schools.

Lien is likely to meet Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus Monday for an "unofficial" meeting, according to Klaus's spokesman Vadim Petrov. Petrov, however, would not disclose details of the proposed meeting.

It is still unknown whether Lien will meet with Czech President Vaclav Havel during his visit. It was reported that Havel will be out of town Monday and Tuesday.

Lien and his wife, accompanied by Government Information Office Director-General Jason Hu and Education Minister Kuo Wei-fan, arrived in Prague Saturday on the third leg of his low-profile tour of central Europe. Before arriving in the Czech Republic, Lien and his party visited Austria and Hungary over the weekend.

GIO Director-General Jason Hu would not confirm whether the premier will wrap up his European tour in Frankfurt, Germany, where some activities might be arranged.

Hu urged understanding from the public in Taiwan for the information blackout on Lien's European tour, saying that "we will give you a satisfactory explanation when we're back."

Hu said "we are doing what we think we should do," adding that Taiwan's efforts in seeking wider horizon in international community is a matter "contributory" to all parties concerned. He expected Lien's European tour, like President Li Teng-hui's U.S. visit, would not cause any negative reactions from any party.

Meanwhile, Beijing, which considers Taiwan a province of Mainland China, has protested to Prague over Lien's visit and the proposed Lien-Klaus meeting.

Despite an absence of formal diplomatic ties, bilateral relations between Taiwan and the Czech Republic have

been bolstered in the past couple of years. The Czech Republic is now Taiwan's second-largest trade partner in central Europe and the government is pressing ahead with various economic reconstruction efforts.

According to recent reports from Paris, Aero Vodochody Co., a Czech state-run aircraft manufacturer, has expressed interest in purchasing Taiwan-developed IDF (indigenous defense fighter) engines, and Vikovice, a heavy industrial firm and one of the three largest business groups here, is planning to seek cooperative-investment opportunities in Taiwan.

Officials To Attend Forum in Switzerland

OW1906102495 Taipei CNA in English
0933 GMT 19 Jun 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 19 (CNA) — A large Republic of China [ROC] delegation of senior officials and business leaders will attend the Crans Montana forum scheduled to be held June 29-July 2 in Switzerland.

This is the first time Taiwan has been invited to take part in the world's second largest economic forum, which brings together top leaders from European countries, particularly those in central and eastern Europe.

Local observers touted it as yet another breakthrough in the ROC's bid to upgrade its international profile following President Li Teng-hui's recent landmark visit to the United States and Premier Lien Chan's ongoing trip to Austria, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Both Economic Affairs Minister P. K. Chiang and Transportation and Communications Minister Liu Chao-shiuan will attend the forum. Other mission members include Central Bank of China Governor Sheu Yuan-dong; Hsueh Chi, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development; and 40-plus senior executives from state-run and privately-owned enterprises here.

At the invitation of forum chairman Jean-Paul Carteron, Chiang will deliver a keynote speech at the opening session whose theme is "Taipei — Asia's new finance and business center."

In addition to introducing the ROC's plan to develop Taiwan into an Asia-Pacific regional operations center at the opening session, Chiang will also field questions related to the ambitious plan.

During the conference period, four panel sessions will also be held to discuss Taiwan's current trade and economic situation, investment regulations, liberalization of

financial service markets and relations with Mainland China.

Transportation and communications minister Liu will attend a European transport ministers meeting scheduled for June 30. Liu is expected to brief his European counterparts on Taiwan's major infrastructure construction plans and its regional transshipment hub development plan.

As delegates to the forum are usually very influential in their own countries' policy-making process, Chiang said he will take advantage of the occasion to lobby their support for Taiwan's early entry to the World Trade Organization, which superseded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on Jan. 1, 1995.

"We'll also help our business leaders hold talks with their counterparts from major European business groups to explore possible trade, investment and technological cooperation opportunities," Chiang told a news conference.

The Crans Montana forum was founded in 1989 with an aim to help boost trade and economic development in central and eastern Europe following the demise of communism. Its activities have consistently drawn much attention and the annual gathering has rapidly developed into the second largest economic forum after the World Economic Forum, also headquartered in Switzerland.

The organizers usually invite 600 guests, including senior government officials, business executives and academics, to the annual meeting held at Crans Montana, a small town in Switzerland. Heads of state and ministerial-level officials from many European countries attended the forum in previous years.

According to local press reports, French Prime Minister Alain Juppe, World Trade Organization Secretary-General Renato Ruggiero, Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, Georgia President Eduard Shevardnadze, Slovakia President Milan Kucan, Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar are expected to attend this year's forum.

It will be the first time for Taiwan officials to meet so many European heads of state or top government leaders in a single meeting. Local observers said attending the forum will be very helpful for forging ties with European countries and for expanding Taiwan's diplomatic frontiers.

Board Says Japan Trade Deficit 'Snowballing'

OW1706041895 Taipei CNA in English
0123 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 16 (CNA) — Taiwan continues to suffer from a snowballing trade deficit with Japan, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) said Friday.

Citing customs-clearance trade figures, board officials reported that Taiwan sold U.S.\$5.11 billion worth of products to Japan in the first five months of this year, up 32 percent from the year-earlier level, while imports from Japan rose 24 percent to U.S.\$12.31 billion. The deficit of U.S.\$7.2 billion was an 18.8 percent increase over the same period of 1994, the officials noted.

In May alone, they pointed out, the trade deficit hit U.S.\$1.49 billion, up a substantial 35.5 percent from May 1994.

Electronic goods, machinery, and computer products took up 29.35 percent, or U.S.\$1.5 billion, of Taiwan exports to Japan in the five-month period, while meat and fishery exports consisted of 17.7 percent of exports, or U.S.\$900 million. Meat exports alone were worth U.S.\$600 million, up 23 percent from the same period a year ago, while exports of frozen fish more than doubled to U.S.\$150 million.

Other major export items to Japan included plastics, sporting goods, transportation equipment, and steel products, they added.

Meanwhile, imports from Japan consisted largely of electrical- engineering equipment, taking 48.2 percent, or U.S.\$5.93 billion, of total imports.

The officials blamed Taiwan's ever-increasing trade deficit with Japan on the appreciation of the Japanese yen and on Taiwan's dependence on Japanese machinery equipment, industrial parts and components, and raw materials. The deficit, which totaled U.S.\$14.42 billion last year, might top U.S.\$15 billion this year, they predicted.

To address the problem, they said, both the government and the private sector should seek to cooperate with Japanese high-tech industries in transferring technology.

Taiwan To Follow Japanese Model for Rice Market

OW1806115095 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 17 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taiwan has agreed to follow the Japanese model in opening its rice market to

facilitate its entry into the World Trade Organization [WTO]. The director of the Economic and Finance Department met for a three-day round of talks with American trade officials on Taiwan's WTO entry terms this week. Taiwan originally hoped to seek less stringent terms for opening its rice market following its WTO accession.

According to the Japanese model, Taiwan should allow rice imports up to 4 percent of its annual consumption in the first year of WTO entry. The percentage should increase gradually to 8 percent within six years. After that, the mandatory import quota will be determined based on general domestic and foreign market situations.

In other issues, the talks were not as smooth. No major breakthrough was achieved during this round of negotiations. The U.S. delegate has strongly demanded that Taiwan honor its promise made last year to lower tariffs on 480 industrial and agricultural products. However, Taiwan plans to present a new package of proposals for resolving all unsolved issues, including tobacco and alcohol trade, further liberalization of service market, and agricultural issues.

Panamanian President Meets Export Delegation

OW1706111195 Taipei CNA in English
0956 GMT 17 Jun 95

[By K. C. Huang and Sofia Lu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Panama City, June 16 (CNA) — Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladarez met with a delegation of export processing zone (EPZ) planning and development experts from the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan Friday (16 June), and asked them to help build an EPZ in Panama.

Balladarez told the ROC delegation that the Panamanian Government is interested in constructing an EPZ to attract foreign investors to help boost his country's manufacturing industry development.

"We'll offer tax incentives for foreign investors and Taiwan manufacturers are welcome to invest in the zone," Balladarez said.

During his visit to Panama in March, ROC Economic Affairs Minister P. K. Chiang promised to send a expert mission to evaluate whether it is feasible to build an EPZ in Panama.

The ROC delegation is headed by Chou Yen, executive secretary of the International Economic Cooperation and Development Fund under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and composed of EPZ planning and engineering experts.

While here, the mission has inspected several possible sites for EPZ construction, including the U.S. Davis Military Base in suburban Colon on the Atlantic coast, which will be returned to Panama in September.

Chou said Panama has good infrastructure and well-developed service industries. If the Panamanian Government offers tax incentives, foreign investors will be willing to invest its planned EPZs.

The delegation is scheduled to leave for home Saturday.

Import, Export Exchange Settlements Up in April

OW1606105095 Taipei CNA in English
0853 GMT 16 Jun 95

[By Debbie Kuo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, June 16 (CNA) — Taiwan's foreign exchange transactions for both imports and exports rose substantially in May, pointing to an economic upturn at home and abroad, the Central Bank of China (CBC) reported Friday.

CBC statistics showed that May export exchange settlements totaled US\$10.033 billion, up 25.1 percent from the year-earlier level, while import exchange settlements soared 41.8 percent to US\$9.146 billion, leaving Taiwan with a surplus of US\$887 million.

Taiwan's export exchange settlements hit a record high of US\$10.037 billion in December 1994, while record-high import exchange settlements were seen in March this year, with US\$9.153 billion, according to CBC tallies.

The May foreign exchange settlements for exports and imports were a respective 0.4 percent and 1.2 percent less than the customs-clearance figures.

Officials from the CBC's foreign exchange department pointed out that the statistics leap resulted from different calculation methods and delays in foreign exchange payments.

They also noted that 50.5 percent of May's exchange receipts from exports and 42.4 percent of exchange spending for imports were not converted into new Taiwan dollars.

Both ratios were relatively high, indicating that domestic importers and exporters have become increasingly flexible in foreign exchange operations, the officials elaborated.

Kaohsiung Broadcaster Chosen as Fourth Station

*OW1706043095 Taipei CNA in English
0159 GMT 17 Jun 95*

[By Flor Wang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kaohsiung, June 16 (CNA) — The Kaohsiung-based People's Broadcasting Corp. (PBC) in southern Taiwan on Friday received government approval to become Taiwan's fourth cableless television station, the Government Information Office announced.

The choice of PBC, a private enterprise owned by the opposition Democratic Progress Party, was not only a "fair" decision of the government's screening committee, but also breaks a 24-year monopoly by the existing three cableless TV stations, Yu Chen Yue-ying,

convenor of PBC's preparatory committee and a former Kaohsiung county magistrate, said after learning the news.

Yu said PBC has signed a contract with Japan's NEC for several cooperative ventures as part of its efforts to broaden its international perspective.

In addition to publicly expressing his appreciation for the choice of PBC, PBC chairman Tien Tzai-ting said the establishment of the station marks a historic step in Taiwan's democratization process, and added that PBC is committed to becoming an independent TV station owned and monitored by all Taiwan's people.

PBC has collected capital of about NT\$1.4 [new Taiwan dollars] billion (U.S.\$518 million) and has more than 2,400 shareholders.

Hong Kong

Reportage on SRV Accord To End Asylum Status

Accord Viewed

HK1806065695 Hong Kong SUNDAY HONGKONG
STANDARD in English 18 Jun 95 pp 1, 2

[By Mark Armsden]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Hong Kong and Vietnamese governments are poised to sign a groundbreaking agreement that will close off the territory as a destination of first asylum for Vietnamese boat people.

Under the new agreement, set to be signed within the next three weeks, the Hong Kong Government will no longer consider any claims by the boat people for refugee status. The current international covenant governing the return of Vietnamese asylum seekers, the Comprehensive Plan Of Action, grants Hong Kong "place of first asylum" status, meaning boat people can apply to the government for refugee status.

But the new agreement will mean that as soon as any boat person is detained, he will be classified as an illegal immigrant, not the current classification of asylum seeker, and returned as soon as possible without any chance of obtaining permission for a new life in another country.

It is believed the Hong Kong Government is anxious to expedite the signing of the agreement to dampen the hopes of those in Vietnam planning to sail to the territory in the light of moves in the United States Congress to take in 20,000 of the remaining 40,000 boat people in Asia.

The imminent signing of the agreement was confirmed in Hanoi by Britain's ambassador to Vietnam, Peter Williams, to a nine-member delegation from the Sha Tin District Board who returned from Hanoi yesterday after a four-day fact-finding mission.

Last night Chief Security Branch spokesman Ella Tam Lau Lam-wah confirmed after consultations with Refugees Co-ordinator Brian Bresnihan that Hong Kong will no longer be a place of first asylum for boat people.

"We can confirm that negotiations are under way to put in place bilateral arrangements for the repatriation of new arrivals from Vietnam," Mrs Lam said.

"These negotiations were initiated in the wake of the CPA (Comprehensive Plan of Action) meeting in Geneva last March."

Refugee Concern lawyer Pam Baker said that the Hong Kong Government had rendered the CPA useless by relinquishing its status as a port of first asylum.

"What Hong Kong is saying is that the CPA has outlived its usefulness," Mrs Baker said.

Mrs Baker also dismissed arguments that recent developments in the U.S. may lead to a new influx of boat people to Hong Kong. "We have not had any new arrivals for about a month," Mrs Baker said.

Sha Tin District Board member Ray Lau Kwong-wah met with assistant minister for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Bui Hong Phuc, to urge his government to finalise the wording of the agreement so it can be signed immediately.

"Mr Phuc told me they (the Vietnamese government) will sign this agreement as soon as possible because we (Sha Tin District Board) are quite worried the U.S. bill will arouse another influx of Vietnamese coming to Hong Kong," Mr Lau said.

"We asked them (the Vietnamese government) what measures they will take to stop people coming to Hong Kong again, and they said they will sign this agreement in the near future. This is good news for Hong Kong."

Mr Bresnihan was not available last night to comment on the latest development.

To Open Way for Resettlement

HK1906113095 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 19 Jun 95 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moves by Hong Kong and Vietnam to dismantle an agreement giving Vietnamese boat people first asylum status when they arrive in the territory have been welcomed by Refugee Concern lawyer, Pam Baker.

Although the move would mean any new asylum-seekers would be denied the right to seek refugee status and would face immediate repatriation, Baker said it would ultimately benefit the Vietnamese.

Under the deal, reported to be near finalisation, Hong Kong would break away from its obligations under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) agreement of 1989, which states that the territory and a number of other countries must assess the refugee status of Vietnamese.

Any Vietnamese arriving in Hong Kong would be classed as illegal immigrants and sent home, without even a chance to prove they were refugees.

But Baker said the deal would open the way for resettlement in countries such as the United States, Australia, Canada and France, as these countries could accept the asylum-seekers.

"This is huge," Baker said. "What it will do is effectively wreck the CPA [Comprehensive Plan of Action], which everybody has been hanging on to like a strap on the MTR

"I have not. I say it has outlived its usefulness."

Baker said the agreement on the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) made every country where Vietnamese landed responsible for determining whether they were refugees.

"But instead of a lifeline, it became a hangman's noose," she said.

She said the CPA had prevented resettlement countries taking asylum-seekers under family reunion programmes because they had been deemed non-refugees by the Hong Kong Government.

If the CPA had not been in force, many would have been able to join family members if the family sponsored them.

Yet many of these Vietnamese had to seek asylum in Hong Kong, because to apply directly to a resettlement country would have meant revealing that they had fought with the U.S. during the Vietnam War.

She said there were men in this category now in their 60s still at the High Island detention centre who felt disillusioned and betrayed.

Baker questioned why the Government had made no statement about the deal to scrap Hong Kong's involvement in the CPA.

The Refugees Co-ordinator, Brian Bresnihan, was unavailable to comment on the deal yesterday, but reports suggested the Government was anxious it be signed soon.

Since the U.S. Congress raised plans to resettle 20,000 Vietnamese asylum-seekers protests against repatriation have grown in Hong Kong's detention centres.

Mainland Delegation To Visit Hong Kong
OW1606124895 Beijing XINHUA in English
1242 GMT 16 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, June 16 (XINHUA) — A delegation comprising seven senior officials from various government departments in the Chinese mainland will visit Hong Kong from June 19 to 28, a Hong Kong government spokesman announced here today.

Members of the delegation include officials from the Ministry of Construction, State Commission for Restructuring of Economic System, State Administration of Building Material Industry, State Land Administration, State Planning Commission and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, said the spokesman.

He said that the visit was one in a series of sponsored visits between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong.

"The objective of the sponsored visit program is to increase mutual understanding of Chinese and Hong Kong government officials on each other's systems and ways of life," he said.

According to the spokesman, the delegation will be briefed by senior Hong Kong government officials on policies relating to works, lands and planning, transportation, trade matters, financial affairs, district administration and regional services.

Editorial Views Zhou, Civil Servants Meeting

HK1706074895 Hong Kong HONGKONG
STANDARD in English 17 Jun 95 p 10

[Editorial: "A Kinder, Gentler Zhou Brings Hope"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The smiles were broad. The mood was mellow. And the message from a senior Chinese official to local civil servants was reassuring: "Don't worry about your jobs after 1997."

The Xinhua local office Director, Zhou Nan, was friendly, relaxed and persuasive when he met high-ranking Hong Kong government officials at an unprecedented dinner hosted by the Former Senior Civil Servants' Association on Thursday.

It would probably be a mistake to read too much into this affair. For one thing, it was a social occasion. For another, it was not a direct meeting between Xinhua and the senior Hong Kong officials.

Some might suggest that it was out of character for Mr Zhou to be so forthcoming. He has been portrayed as a grim, stern, aloof bureaucrat and hard-line ideologue.

Is this a sign that Mr Zhou is beginning to take such criticism seriously? Does he now want to show a new face to the people of Hong Kong? We hope so.

Every day in Hong Kong we are given another excuse to throw ourselves into panic. We worry about the slowdown in our economy and the latest unemployment figures. We are concerned about property prices, and the way inflation is eating into our pay cheques. But most of all, we are weighed down by that old standby: 1997.

Amid the daily gloom it is rare to come across something that actually boosts confidence. Yet there it was on page four of yesterday's Hongkong Standard: a picture of a beaming Mr Zhou surrounded by, among others, Secretary for Home Affairs Michael Suen Ming-yeung and Secretary for Planning Environment and Lands Bowen Leung Po-wing.

Mr Zhou assured them that those who have been "carrying out government policies" would not be punished by Beijing after 1997.

One of the things Hong Kong prides itself on is the ability of its civil service. Because of the way this territory operates, our bureaucracy probably is somewhat more efficient than its counterparts in other parts of the world. This is a place where the administration basically is run by its employees rather than the other way around.

Most of the men and women who have reached the rank of policy secretary have been in government for 25 years or more. They have devoted their lives to their careers. Their collective knowledge, breadth of experience and wisdom is irreplaceable.

Just like government employees anywhere, they are supposed to implement the policies of the national leader of the day. This means they have to get behind Governor Chris Patten and support his proposals.

We all know that those proposals are not very popular with China. But that should not preclude the civil servants who uphold them from taking an active role in the post-1997 administration.

It was not all sweetness and light at Thursday's dinner party. Mr Zhou warned Britain not to create "man-made obstacles" to the normal communications between China and local civil servants.

But the important thing is that China's top man in Hong Kong has made contact with these high-level officials. Dare we hope that this may lead to even higher level contacts? When are we going to see a photograph of a smiling Zhou Nan shaking hands with a beaming Chris Patten?

New Newspaper To Protect Free Speech

*HK1906063495 Hong Kong AFP in English
0638 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[By Peter Lim]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, June 19 (AFP)—Like the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden that tempted Eve and forced man out of paradise, Hong Kong tycoon Jimmy Lai has a bright, shiny apple he hopes will titillate the territory's estimated 3.5 million newspaper readers.

Lai, 45, will launch his already controversial Chinese Apple Daily newspaper on Tuesday, vowing to uphold press freedom in Hong Kong ahead of China's takeover in 1997 and flying in the face of the territory's press cartel.

"We would not be in this business if not for the apple," said Lai, a fierce critic of the Chinese government, in an interview with AFP.

Borrowing the name for his new newspaper from the biblical story about how Adam and Eve were expelled from paradise has similarities to the way in which Lai has found himself isolated from his peers because of his open criticism of the Chinese government.

The self-made billionaire says the paper will defend the freedom of expression in the territory before and after Hong Kong is transferred to Chinese sovereignty at midnight June 30, 1997.

"We will remain firm on the protection of freedom of speech, now and after 1997," said Lai, who also criticised some media in Hong Kong for adopting "self-censorship" policies for fear of angering China.

"Hong Kong's press freedom will be watched by the world," he said, "Our transparency will help maintain press freedom in the territory after 1997."

"China will have to pay a high economic and political price if it dares to suppress freedom of speech."

The publisher, whose personal fortune is estimated at two billion Hong Kong dollars (about 250 million U.S.), was forced last year to abandon the chairmanship of his highly profitable Giordano retail clothing chain after shareholders decided his outspoken manner was a liability to the company.

Lai in an open letter had attacked Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng over the June 4, 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, calling him a "beast." China responded by closing Giordano's flagship store in Beijing.

Lai said he had no regret in stepping down from Giordano, saying "I didn't think it would be fair to shareholders because my behaviour in the media is thought to be too sensitive to businesses."

Apple, he said, would attempt "to right the wrong" in the way people dealt with the Chinese government and its policies among other issues.

When Apple hits the newsstands it will compete with 20 other Chinese-language dailies but will undercut the usual price of five Hong Kong dollars (about 60 U.S. cents) and be sold for two Hong Kong dollars (25 U.S. cents).

By independently setting the paper's price, Lai has broken a long-standing tradition of Chinese newspapers in Hong Kong. He has also decided not to join the Hong Kong Newspapers' Society.

The 50-page newspaper will have an initial press run of 200,000 copies which can be expanded to 300,000 "depending on whether our printing machines can handle it," said Lai.

His policies have angered his competition which he claims is trying to edge him out even before the first edition rolls off the presses. He has alleged that other dailies were trying to undermine Apple by threatening his highly-paid editors and reporters and harassing distributors.

Apple chief editor Loh Chan has sent details of the allegations to the Legislative Council, prompting legislators to call on government to maintain a level playing field in the publishing sector.

The Hong Kong Newspapers' Society refused to comment on the allegations.

Lai is confident the paper will hold its own after spending about 100 million U.S. dollars on setting it up and pledging another 300 million U.S. dollars over the next three years if necessary.

He already runs the Next Media Group and publishes the popular weekly magazine Next, which he founded in 1991 and now claims a circulation of 180,000. The magazine, which has taken a tough stance against the territory's crime syndicates and made Lai's residence the target of a bombing last year, has been valued at between 1.2 billion and 1.4 billion Hong Kong dollars.

Next Media Group is planning to be listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange in November.

Immigration Officials Said Bribed for 2-Way Permits

HK1906112895 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 19 Jun 95 p 1

[By Mary Luk]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Top Chinese immigration officials are accepting bribes from pregnant mainland mothers desperate to obtain two-way permits so that they can give birth in Hong Kong.

An Eastern Express investigation has discovered that the network of corruption goes all the way to the top, with at least one bureau chief of a Guangdong checkpoint pocketing bribes.

It has also been discovered that the amount of money being demanded by these corrupt officials can be as much as \$10,000.

The acceptance of bribes involves Chinese immigration officials from the most senior levels down to junior positions.

They operate like a secret syndicate in which there are stringers who "tout for business" from potential clients — usually the Hong Kong resident husbands of pregnant mainlanders.

A Hong Kong businessman, who recently bribed Chinese immigration officials to allow his pregnant mainland wife to enter Hong Kong, said he first made contact with a junior immigration official through a stringer.

He said that during an informal meeting, the official asked for a \$10,000 "reward".

The businessman and his wife were told to come to a Guangdong immigration checkpoint at a designated time and date.

The wife was taken to the office of the checkpoint's bureau chief, who inserted a note inside his wife's two-way entry permit.

"The junior officer then took my wife to an immigration counter with her permit," the businessman said.

He said he then handed over an envelope containing \$10,000 cash to the junior official.

The bribery of immigration officials follows a recent cross-border agreement to step up measures to postpone granting two-way visas to mothers at an advanced state of pregnancy.

Under the agreement, even if the women have been issued with two-way permits, they may not be allowed to leave China for Hong Kong.

The move came after Hong Kong expressed concern to China that tens of thousands of mainlanders were giving birth in local public hospitals each year, placing a burden on the territory's maternity facilities.

The new measures seem to have taken effect as figures from the Immigration Department show that between January and May, 1,995 babies were born to mainland mothers in Hong Kong, compared with 2,859 during the corresponding same period last year.

The director of Society for Community Organisation, Ho Hei-wah, said it was an open secret in China that whoever wanted to have visas issued quickly had to use the back door of corruption.

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